# The New-York Times.

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## WASHINGTON.

### *DEMOCRATIC SENATORS IN CAUCUS.*

THEIR FUTURE COURSE ON PUBLIC QUESTIONS DISCUSSED—SILENCE ON THE MISSISSIPPI ELECTION AND STATE RIGHTS TO BE OBSERVED—THE VACANCIES IN THE CONGRESSIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Democratic caucus of Senators was held this morning at the Capitol, in the room of the Committee on Revolutionary Claims. The caucus was called for the purpose of determining certain grave questions of legislative policy for the Democratic Party, so far as it can find expression in the Senate. Senator Stevenson occupied the chair. There was a great deal of discussion in relation to the means by which some definite plan of action could be reached. It was proposed first that the caucus proceed to the election of six members to serve on the Democratic National Congressional Committee. This proposition gave way for the appointment of a committee consisting of Senator Stevenson, of Kentucky; Senator Whyte, of Maryland; Senator Gordon, of Georgia, and Senator Wallace, of Pennsylvania, who were given the power to confer with Mr. Lamar and Mr. Augustus Schell, of New-York, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, who was to be summoned here for consultation. After such consultation Mr. Lamar and Mr. Stevenson's committee are to name the six members of the Senate to serve on the Campaign Committee for Congress. There was then a discussion as to what policy the Democracy should pursue in relation to Mr. Morton's resolution to investigate the Mississippi election, and it was determined that there should be no debate on the Democratic side, but they should allow the vote to be taken whenever the Republicans were prepared to call for it. The question then arose upon the policy to be pursued by the Democracy in the Senate in relation to Mr. Morton's State rights resolution, and there was some disposition manifested to discuss that subject in the Senate, but it was soon evident from the tone of the remarks that the conservative men were in favor of having no debate on the resolutions; but rather than seem hasty in disposing of the question a committee was appointed, consisting of Senators Thurman of Ohio, Bayard of Delaware, McDonald of Indiana, Gordon of Georgia, and Whyte of Maryland, who are to take into consideration the subject and decide upon the expediency of meeting the resolutions by debate in the Senate, and what, if any, counter resolutions it is best to introduce. This was an easy way of getting rid of the troublesome subject. It will be seen that only one Southern man is appointed upon either committee, and that one is Mr. Gordon, of Georgia, perhaps the most conservative man in the Senate from the South. This caucus and its results seem to determine that there will be no strong partisan discussions in the Senate, at least none upon any pending questions. A prominent Democratic Senator said to-day that they were not going to have any of the foolishness in the Senate that had been seen in the House, and would not give an opportunity for the opposition to lead off any of their indiscreet members into unguarded expressions upon which political capital could be manufactured.

There is talk of a caucus of Democrats in the House to try to make a settlement of the financial difficulties. Mr. Lamar is known to have expressed a purpose to call a caucus, and it is also said that the necessary number of members (fifteen) have signed a request for one. On the other hand, some of the leaders discourage the movement, fearing that an open breach would be formed, which would add greatly to the party difficulties. Nothing definite has been agreed upon, but a caucus is not improbable some time next week.

### *THE MILITARY ACADEMY BILL.*

CLOSE OF THE GENERAL DEBATE ON THE APPROPRIATION IN THE HOUSE—DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE ESTIMATES AND THE AMOUNT IN THE BILL.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Military Academy Appropriation bill was again considered by the House to-day, but no vote was reached. It was managed by the Democrats much better than yesterday, Messrs. Banning, Randall, and Holman having crowded Mr. Hamilton from active management of the bill. It is explained that the cadets' pay is reduced by the bill only sixty-eight dollars per year, which leaves their pay more than equal to what it was in 1867, when the ration was added because of the great depreciation of the currency. Mr. Randall said he believed the entire pay should be brought back to $500, and the reduction now proposed was a half step toward that end. Comparisons were made between the pay of Professors in other colleges of the country and those at West Point, and it was shown that the latter are better paid than the former. General debate on the bill is now closed, and to-morrow amendments will be in order. It is probable an amendment will be allowed increasing the pay of two of the older Professors. The amount estimated for the academy was $437,470. The amount appropriated by the bill as reported from committee, is $231,294, which is over two hundred and five thousand dollars below the estimates, and $147,329 below the amount appropriated for the present fiscal year. The House must make some material additions, certainly a large amount for rations.

### *THE DISTRICT FUNDED DEBT.*

DEBATE IN THE SENATE ON THE PAYMENT OF THE INTEREST ON THE 3.65 BONDS—RESPONSIBILITY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The only interesting portion of the proceedings in the Senate to-day was the discussion of Mr. Morrill's bill, reported from the Committee on Appropriations, in relation to the bonded indebtedness of the District of Columbia. The tenor of the discussion indicated very clearly that the Senate did not agree with the House as to the Government responsibility for these bonds, for several Senators made the direct assertion that they were a debt of the Government, and therefore they regarded it as important that some restriction should be placed upon the power of the District Commissioners to increase the amount of them. Senator Allison, of Iowa, took occasion, in the discussion of this proposition to make some very severe strictures upon the action of the District Commissioners in extending the contracts of the late Board of Public Works, and issuing bonds therefor. Senator Dawes, and one or two others, also took occasion to note their strong disapprobation of some of the acts of the District Commissioners in undertaking to carry out the comprehensive system of improvements, for which the late District Board of Public Works were responsible. There was no action taken upon the amendments of the Committee on Appropriations, of which note was made yesterday, the Senate passing to the consideration of other business.

### *ENTRIES WITHIN RAILROAD LANDS.*

PASSAGE OF THE BILL IN THE SENATE FOR THE PROTECTION OF SETTLERS.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Senate to-day passed Mr. Ingalls' bill relating to homestead entries within the boundaries of railroad land grants. The chief provision requires, when railroad companies have selected their lands, that plots and full information shall be immediately filed in the local offices. Hitherto the selections have not been promptly made public, and in consequence settlers have occupied lands and made improvements which they were compelled to abandon when the railroad selections became known. The bill passed by the Senate seeks to protect settlers from such misfortunes.

### *CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.*

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS—PROPOSED REDUCTION OF THE PRESIDENT'S SALARY—THE NORFOLK NAVAL INVESTIGATION.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The House Committee on Appropriations, in considering the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive Appropriation bill to-day, inserted a clause reducing the salary of the President, from and after March 4, 1877, to $25,000 per annum. The next fiscal year for which the appropriation bills now being prepared provides, embraces the first four months of the next Presidential term, and the committee have appropriated for those four months at the rate of $25,000 per annum. Mr. Randall says this is the most appropriate time to discuss the reduction of the President's salary, if it is to be reduced, because as no one knows who the next President will be, the subject can be considered apart from personalities and partisan prejudice. The salary of the Vice President was not changed.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs have appointed a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Whitthorne, Willis, and Danford to proceed to Norfolk for the purpose of investigating the charges of fraud made in connection with the building of the sloop of war Alliance, at the Gosport Navy-yard. From all that can be learned Mr. Goode, who presented the charges, has but the vaguest sort of information of anything wrong, and there is no expectation among Democrats that any important disclosures will be made.

The Committee on Banking and Currency had a meeting this morning, and there are various reports of action taken and of disagreements. The committee voted that its proceedings should be regarded as confidential. It does not appear that any action of consequence has been taken, but the discussion to-day was of a character to show that the committee will not agree to a bill repealing the Resumption act without at the same time substituting some measure which would be recognized as a positive step forward. Even Mr. Payne's bill arranged at Mr. Wood's "tea and terrapin party" is not strong enough for the majority of the committee. That is the feeling to-day, but the committee is in a restless, uneasy mood, and it lies within the power of Mr. Cox as Chairman to shape the course of the majority. A minority are much dissatisfied and resolved to make trouble if their inflation schemes are balked.

The Centennial Appropriation bill will probably be reported to-morrow to the Senate by the Committee on Appropriations. There is no doubt of its passage by the Senate. Forty-five Senators have expressed a purpose to vote for it. The clerical error made in a date in the engrossment of the bill by the House clerks will not in any way affect the bill.

The bail for ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury F. A. Sawyer, indicted in connection with the Parkmann and Brooks cotton frauds, has been fixed at $15,000. He telegraphs that he will be here to-morrow. Haines, the ex-Commissioner of Customs, is here trying to secure his bonds, which will also have to be given for $15,000. The amount of bail in the cases of Brooks, Barstow, and Roddy is fixed at $10,000 each. Barstow was to-day discharged from the Treasury. Roddy was a Confederate Brigadier of cavalry who a year or two ago was connected with a scandal affair that was before the courts of New-York. The cotton frauds will thus come before the courts, but there ought undoubtedly to be a thorough Congressional investigation of the affair, and since the Democrats are failing in their attempts to investigate, the Republicans in the Senate may take the subject in hand.

### *THE JAPANESE INDEMNITY FUND.*

A BILL INTRODUCED IN CONGRESS PROVIDING FOR THE SURPLUS REMAINING ON HAND.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—It is generally known that a large sum of money was received by the United States from the Government of Japan, under the Convention of 1864, as indemnity for alleged damages and expenses growing out of the aggressions of a vessel of the Empire when in a state of rebellion, that the sum received proved greatly in excess of what was necessary to meet all actual damages and expenses, and that a surplus of nearly one million and a half of dollars now remains in trust in the custody of the Department of State. Several days ago Representative Monroe, of Ohio, introduced a bill authorizing and requesting the President to determine and pay all claims not already paid which may be justly chargeable against the fund, and if, after the payment of such claims, a surplus shall still remain he is further authorized and requested to pay over the balance to the Government of Japan, said surplus including all accumulations of interest after correspondence with the Japanese Government, to apply the interest of the fund to the establishment and support of a college in Japan, in such manner as may be satisfactory to the Government of the Empire, for the education of American and Japanese youth. The President has heretofore, in his Annual Messages, recommended that the fund should thus be applied. The bill meets the approval of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Secretary of State is also in favor of it.

### *THE CENTENNIAL MAILS.*

LETTING OF THE CARRYING CONTRACT—THE NEW STAMPED ENVELOPES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The carrying of the Centennial mail service, which embraces the carriage of the mails from the Philadelphia Post Office to the Centennial grounds, has been let by the Post Office Department to Thomas Gannon, of Philadelphia. The contract calls for five wagons and ten horses. The wagons, of a handsome design, are to be of the very best workmanship, with all the equipments, such as harness for the horses, cushions, coverings, &c., to correspond. The messengers, five in number, will wear uniform clothing, and it is stipulated that of the ten horses five shall be of a bay color, and the others dapple gray.

The Postmaster General to-day adopted a design for the embossed stamp on the Centennial stamped envelopes. The stamp is represented by a shield, bearing at the top and in a scroll the words: "United States Postage," beneath which is a representation of a mounted post boy on ground work of telegraph poles and wires. Beneath this is an engine and postal car, and at the bottom of the shield, within a scroll, are the words: "Three cents." The dates 1776 and 1876 are at the top and bottom of the shield respectively. The stamped envelopes will be manufactured and sold in the Government building on the Centennial grounds, and will be furnished under the present rates for stamped envelopes without additional cost. These envelopes will not be furnished by the Government to any post office, excepting the Philadelphia office, and only one denomination (three cents) will be manufactured, with only one size and quality of envelopes, namely, that which is known as No. 3, full letter, first quality envelope. These are not intended to supplant the present three-cent envelope, but are additional thereto, and their issue will be discontinued at the close of the Centennial.

### *NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The eighth annual Convention of the National Woman's Suffrage Association was commenced to-day, Mrs. M. J. Gage presiding. Frederick Douglass made a speech in favor of woman suffrage.

Charles H. Smith, of New-Hampshire, has been appointed Assistant Journal Clerk of the House, vice Clayton, removed.

The Senate Committee on Post Offices this morning transacted no public business, but held a private session, at which they voted to recommend the confirmation of John W. Woltz as Postmaster at Fredericksburg, Va.

Secretary Chandler has rendered an important decision in the case of Montgomery versus Rickards, contestants for a tract of land in Oregon, reversing a former decision of Secretary Delano, and canceling a patent certificate heretofore issued to Rickards. The case was argued by Senator Mitchell in favor of the cancellation of the patent certificate, one principal point being the right of a Secretary to overrule a decision of his predecessor.

Mr. Storrs, of New-York, in behalf of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, commenced argument to-day before a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Railroads, in opposition to Mr. West's bill for the recovery of an alleged excessive issue of three millions of dollars in Government bonds to the Central and Union Pacific Railroad Companies. He contended the issue in question was not in contravention of the act of July, 1862, for the reason that the "main line" therein referred to commenced, according to Attorney General Hoar's opinion, at the 100th meridian, and not at the Missouri River.

There is little if any doubt that the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads will adopt the bill heretofore introduced by Representative Luttrell, now under consideration, providing that, in case of failure to comply with a contract for carrying the mails, the contract shall be offered to the next lowest bidder, if the sum is not too high; or the contract may be let, outside of proposals, at a price not exceeding that heretofore paid for the same service.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Contract Office of the Post Office Department, until 3 o'clock on the afternoon of March 14, 1876, (to be decided on or before March 30 following,) for the performance of mail messenger service for one year, from July 1, 1876, to June 30, 1877, at Washington, Baltimore, Cincinnati, and Philadelphia.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day directed the destruction of $554,080 in greenbacks. That amount being eighty per cent. of the new national bank currency issued during the present month. This will leave the outstanding greenback circulation $371,273,140.

At midnight to-night Representative Starkweather's condition was reported as still unchanged, leaving very slight hopes for his recovery.

### *THE TROUBLES IN LOUISIANA.*

INFORMATION SENT BY GOV. KELLOGG TO THE LEGISLATURE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 27.—The House having passed resolutions asking Gov. Kellogg for information in regard to troubles in the parishes of East and West Feliciana, East Baton Rouge, and St. Helena, the Governor has sent a long Message, in which he says: "I have the honor to transmit herewith such facts and official reports as have come to my knowledge or are in my possession. A disturbed condition of affairs began to manifest itself in East Feliciana early in the Summer of 1875. The parish has a frontier of about twenty miles bordering upon the State of Mississippi, and Clinton, the county seat, is distant only a few miles from the counties in Mississippi which at that time were considerably disturbed. An election campaign was in progress in a neighboring State, attended by excitement and bloodshed." Here follows correspondence between the executive and the parish officials, most of which has been published. The Governor says: "About this time John Gair, formerly a member of the House of Representatives from the Parish of East Feliciana, Hon. R. R. Ray, the present member of the House from that parish, and T. M. J. Clark, Recorder of the parish, waited upon me at the State-house in this city, and represented that they had been compelled to flee from their homes in East Feliciana, and were threatened with death if they returned to the parish. I subsequently had interviews with gentlemen of prominence in that parish, and in the early part of August, when I left the State for a short time, I had every assurance from them that peace would be preserved. Subsequently John Gair was arrested, charged with being an accessory before the fact in the poisoning of Dr. J. W. Saunders, and while being taken toward Clinton by a Deputy Sheriff and posse, was shot to death by an armed mob. His sister-in-law was hung in Clinton Court-house Square." The Governor says: "I have but scanty official information of the very serious disorders in West Feliciana parish." Here follows a dispatch from the Sheriff of West Feliciana, detailing the burning of gins and stores. The Governor says "the complaint appeared that keepers of country stores purchased stolen seed cotton from negroes, resort being had to the torch of the incendiary to remedy this alleged evil. Equally lawless measures were adopted in reprisal by the burning of gin-houses, &c. Much valuable property has been destroyed in this manner, and some worthy citizens have been rendered homeless or driven away. The Sheriff was directed to exhaust all means at his disposal for the maintenance of public order, and for that purpose to call upon all law-abiding citizens to assist him. The disorders prevailing in the Felicianas extended to the adjoining Parish of East Baton Rouge." Correspondence between officials again follows: The Governor says, with regard to the reported disturbances in the Parish of St. Helena: "I have no official information, and no official report of any circumstances connected with these crimes has been made to the Executive Department, nor, so far as I am aware, has any indictment been found, or any legal investigation held."

### *POLITICAL MATTERS.*

CINCINNATI, Jan. 27.—The Hamilton County Republican Executive Committee has engaged Pike's Opera House for public meetings during the week of the June Convention.

WORCESTER, Jan. 27.—At the Democratic Convention of the Second (Worcester) Senatorial Convention, held at Westborough this morning, J. H. Wood, of Grafton, was nominated as candidate for the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. A. M. Bigelow, of Grafton, Senator elect.

TOPEKA, Jan. 27.—The Democratic State Central Committee has called a State Convention to meet in this city May 24, to elect delegates to the National Convention.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Democratic Senators held a caucus this morning to take action concerning their representation on the proposed Resident Executive Congressional Committee. The prevalent opinion expressed was that not less than six Senators should be members of this committee, so as to equalize the House representation. As the result of a long discussion, Senators Stevenson, Gordon, and Wallace were appointed a committee to confer on the subject with Mr. Lamar, the Chairman, and report to an adjourned meeting.

### *A MURDERER SENTENCED.*

WILKESBARRE, Jan. 27.—Anthony Lanahan, who was convicted of murdering Capt. John Riley, in September, 1874, was sentenced to-day, by Judge Harding, to be hanged.

## LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

### *TURKEY.*

THE INSURRECTION IN HERZEGOVINA—ANOTHER BATTLE NEAR DUZI—GEN. PEKO PAULOVICS' RECENT ORDER.

RAGUSA, Jan. 27.—The following news is received from Slavonic sources: A force of 3,500 Turks attacked the insurgents near Duzi on Tuesday. After a brief engagement the insurgents left their intrenchments, and set fire to Doboriole, near Trebinje. An insurgent reinforcement of 1,000 arriving on the ground at this time, the Turks were cut off from Trebigne and compelled to retreat to Drina.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The *Times* this morning publishes a letter from Vienna, which gives the following details of the insurrection in the Turkish provinces: Peko Paulovics has issued a general order taking the undivided command of the insurgent forces, banishing Ljubobratics and all foreign auxiliaries under pain of death. This is intended to emancipate the insurrection from the influence of the Young Servian party, which is antagonistic to the Montenegrin, and free it from identification with the political and national combinations of the South Sclavonic politicians.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* this afternoon has a special telegram from Vienna, which says that the *New Free Press* is informed that the Turks yesterday achieved a signal victory over the insurgents, forcing the road leading from Trebigne to Ragusa. The insurgents retired in disorder.

The *Daily Telegraph* this morning has a special telegram from Ragusa, containing the following: "A force of 3,000 Turks, under Mouktar Pasha, has retaken the forts and intrenchments of Radovan, which were captured by the insurgents in the engagements from the 17th to the 19th of January."

VIENNA, Jan. 27.—The *Wiener Presse* reports that during an insurgent attack on a Turkish camp near Neum yesterday, three Turkish men-of-war, anchored off Klek, unexpectedly opened a violent canonade on the Herzegovinians. As the vessels were in Austrian waters at the time, their action caused considerable surprise. The result of the attack on the camp is not known.

LATEST FROM THE INSURGENTS.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—A special dispatch from Vienna to the *Standard* reports that committees have been formed in seven Servian towns, including Belgrade, which openly agitate for the dethronement of Prince Milan.

The municipality of Moscow recently resolved to send a second contribution of $16,000 in aid of the sufferers from the Herzegovinian insurrection. The Czar has refused to permit the money to be sent, although he sanctioned the first contribution.

It is said that agents of the Russian Ambassador are urging the Bosnians to join the insurrection.

CROATIANS PROHIBITED FROM JOINING THE INSURRECTION.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—A special dispatch from Vienna to the *Standard* reports that the Austrian frontier authorities have forbidden the formation of bands in Croatia to aid the insurgents. Orders have been issued to disarm and intern all insurgents who cross the frontier into Austrian territory. Strong detachments of troops will be sent to Dalmatia in the Spring to enforce these orders.

THE PORTE AND MONTENEGRO—THE RECENT FIGHTING NEAR TREBIGNE—ATTITUDE OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The Russian telegraphic agency has received a dispatch from St. Petersburg saying: "So far the announcement of the Montenegrin *Gazette* that the Sultan is resolved to declare war against Montenegro is unconfirmed. The relations however, between the Prince and the Porte are in a State of great tension. The powers will exercise strong pressure on both sides to prevent a conflict which threatens to block the work of pacification."

The Ragusa correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that it is impossible, as yet, to obtain a clear idea of Wednesday's engagement on the Trebigne road. It is certain, however, that the Herzegovinians were outflanked and driven off the road; but they were not pursued, nor did they suffer serious loss. A telegram from Stagna to the *Times* says in the attack upon the Turkish camp, near Klek, the insurgents destroyed a village held by the Turks. A Turkish frigate then opened a cannonade on the attacking party, which retired after half an hour's firing. The losses are not known.

The *Times'* Berlin correspondent writes that England's reservations in her acceptance of Andrassy's note refer to the rearrangement of the agrarian laws, and the sale of crown lands to villagers. All the powers have reserved liberty of action in case either the Sultan or the rebels reject the reform propositions.

### *GREAT BRITAIN.*

THE DIRECT CABLE TROUBLES—DEATH OF A BRITISH GENERAL—THE ENGLISH CENTENNIAL COMMISSION—THE DECLINE IN THE AMERICAN TRADE.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The *Times*, in its financial article, to-day, says the charges made against the Direct United States Cable Company of having withheld from the Stock Exchange the information that the cable was broken is a serious one, and should be cleared up to the satisfaction of all interested. We think it right to mention that the statement made by us yesterday on the authority of the Chairman of the company is positively contradicted. The intimation was, as we are informed, not received at the Stock Exchange till some minutes past 11. It is stated that the breakage was known to the company about an hour earlier.

E. Tonge and Lawrence Alma Tadema, the artists, have been elected associates of the Royal Academy.

Lieut. Gen. Henry William Stisted, C. B., is dead. He was the first Lieutenant Governor of Ontario under the Dominion.

Prof. Archer, the joint Centennial Commissioner, sails for Philadelphia in the American steam-ship Ohio to-day. He will be accompanied by twelve members of the Commissioner's staff.

SHEFFIELD, Jan. 27—At the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of Sheffield held here yesterday the President referred to the startling decline of our American trade, and said that neither Sheffield nor Birmingham would ever have such an American trade as they had had formerly. American and German manufacturers were pushing our goods into a corner, and, by introducing machinery for the production of articles of equal quality to those made by hand here, had become successful competitors.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The *Daily News* to-day is informed that writs were yesterday served on Gen. Schenck, the American Minister, Albert Grant, the noted financier, and others, now or formerly connected with the Emma Mining Company.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 27.—Two or three comparatively unimportant failures have followed that of Samuel Radford & Son, grain merchants, in this town. The uneasiness continues.

INSUBORDINATION ON BOARD A NEW-YORK BOUND SHIP.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The ship Orient, Capt. Allen, hence Jan. 22, for New-York, has arrived off the Nore, and sent seven of her crew ashore in custody for refusing to do duty. The men allege that the ship is unseaworthy.

### *GERMANY.*

THE CATHOLICS AND THE FALK LAWS—PRIESTS AND THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS TO BE CONSCRIPTED.

COLOGNE, Jan. 27.—The *Gazette* of this city says: "Notwithstanding the reiterated denials of the Ultramontane journals, we learn from Berlin that the Catholic clergy and laymen are for using their influence with the Pope to obtain sanction for a formal submission to the Falk laws in the confident hope that though outwardly accepting they will be able to deprive them of their efficacy against the Church."

A pamphlet is announced from the pen of Herr Reichensperger, one of the most prominent leaders of the party, which is understood to be intended to clear the way for the proposed compromise.

The *Bavarian Pfaelzer Zeitung* says that the Bavarian Minister of War has been stringently admonished from Berlin to discontinue the exemptions from the conscriptions hitherto accorded to priests and theological students. The *Zeitung* says that at the next conscription a fully ordained Capuchin priest and a number of students will be required to serve.

BERLIN, Jan. 27.—In the Reichstag to-day the amendments to the Penal code were considered. The clause imposing penalties on members of secret societies and the clause directed against acts inciting hostility between different classes and attacking national institutions were rejected.

Count Von Eulenburg, Minister of the Interior, declared that the aim of the Social Democrats was to establish the "Red Republic" with communism and atheism. The new penal provisions were required to obviate the necessity of some day drawing the sword.

QUEEN VICTORIA EXPECTED TO VISIT BERLIN.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—A Berlin dispatch to the *Post* says it is expected that Queen Victoria will visit the Imperial Court while she is in Germany.

### *FRANCE.*

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF A RAILWAY EATING-HOUSE—DEATH OF AN ACTOR.

BOULOGNE, Jan. 27.—A serious fire has occurred in this city which destroyed the refreshment and waiting-rooms of the new International Railway Station. The freight and Custom-house departments were saved. The loss is heavy.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—Frederick Lemaitre, the actor, is dead. He was seventy-seven years old.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—Four officers of the Army have been cashiered for attending a funeral service at Amiens on the anniversary of the death of Napoleon III.

M. Broesel a Bonapartist, has been sentenced under the provisions of the new Press law to fine and imprisonment for distributing without the proper authorization invitations to a mass for the late Emperor.

### *SPAIN.*

THE GOVERNMENT ALLIANCE WITH THE DEFENDERS OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY—THE CARLIST WAR.

ROME, Jan. 27.—Cardinal Simeoni, the Nuncio at Madrid, has made a report on the Spanish elections, in which he says the Government of King Alfonso has been compelled to accept the alliance of the defenders of the so-called religious liberty in order to secure a political victory.

SAN SEBASTIAN, Jan. 27.—Additional troops have been sent to Guetaria. The Carlists are concentrating large forces at Asteasu to cover Azepitia and Tolosa. The firing around Hernani continues.

### *THE PAPAL COURT.*

CARDINAL ANTONELLI'S HEALTH—A DISTINGUISHED HONOR.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Reuter's telegram from Rome of to-day's date says Cardinal Antonelli is in good health.

Cardinal Bonaparte has been appointed Camerlingo of the Sacred College. This is the highest office in the Papal Court.

### *CHINA.*

BELIEF AMONG EUROPEAN RESIDENTS THAT THE CELESTIALS ARE BENT ON FIGHTING.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The *Globe* this afternoon says that private letters from naval officers on the China station represent that, though the Chinese difficulty has blown over, the general belief among the European residents is that the Celestials are bent on fighting sooner or later. The Admiral has sent a man-of-war to each treaty port to protect British interests in case of emergency.

### *AUSTRIA.*

THE QUESTION OF REDUCING THE ARMY CONSIDERED.

VIENNA, Jan. 27.—A committee of the Reichsrath has passed a resolution in favor of the appointment of a Special Commissioner to consider the question of reducing the army, and ultimately propose an international Congress to discuss the matter.

M. DEAK DYING.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The *Standard's* Vienna telegram states that M. Deak has been unconscious, with the exception of a few brief intervals, since Tuesday.

### *SWITZERLAND.*

THE POSTAL CONGRESS—ITS NEXT SESSION.

BERNE, Jan. 27.—The Postal Congress has resolved to hold its next meeting at London in June, 1876.

### *SOUTH AMERICA.*

THREATENED WAR BETWEEN GUATEMALA AND SAN SALVADOR—THE PANAMA RAILROAD.

PANAMA, Jan. 27.—War is imminent between Guatemala and San Salvador. Both countries are arming.

A Government Commission has been appointed to examine the Panama Railroad. Heavy suits for violation of the contract have been begun. The Colombian Government threaten to demand the abrogation of the contract.

The English steamer Tagus sank at Aspinwall on the 21st. She is now afloat.

### *NEW-ORLEANS PACIFIC RAILROAD.*

A MEETING OF ENCOURAGEMENT HELD IN NEW-ORLEANS—THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 27.—A large meeting was held to-night at St. Patrick's Hall to encourage subscriptions to the New-Orleans Pacific Railroad. W. C. Black, President of the Cotton Exchange, presided. Addresses were made by Gen. Cyrus Bussey, Gen. Hawthorn, of Marshall, Texas; Judge Manning, of Rapides; Mayor John H. New, and J. B. Ellam, of De Soto. The following resolutions passed unanimously: Whereas, New-Orleans is the chief seaport of the Mississippi Valley, and has facilities for commerce with Europe, West Indies, Mexico, Central America, and South America, which, in many respects, are not surpassed by those of any other city in the country, and are being enlarged by improvements at the mouth of the Mississippi; and, whereas, it is a matter of supreme importance to this city on the one hand, and to the Valley of the Red River, to Western Arkansas, to the State of Texas, to the Indian Territory, to New-Mexico, to Arizona, and to California on the other, that New-Orleans, as an emporium of export and import, should be connected by rail at some convenient point on the Texas Pacific Railroad, and railway communication thus established between her shipping and factories and States and Territories above named; and, whereas, such communication would, in the opinion of experts, increase the trade of our city to an immense extent, enhance the value of real estate, give remunerative employment to our business men, as well as our mechanics and laborers; and whereas, at the present moment, in consequence of the cheapness of materials, a railroad can be constructed and equipped for lower rates than prevailed prior to 1874; and, whereas, the New-Orleans Pacific Railway Company have organized with the following advantages, viz.: It is controlled by a Board of Directors selected from among our leading business men; its affairs are managed with strict economy; its funds disbursed within the legitimate purposes of building the road-way; its route lies through the richest portions of our State so that it will command a large local traffic of passengers and freight as well as through trade; it reaches Middle and Northern Texas by the shortest line; will bring that region about 240 miles nearer by rail to New-Orleans than it is to St. Louis; and, finally, it is the only railroad projected from New-Orleans to Texas on which any work is now being done in Louisiana, and the work is being done rapidly and economically; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the route, plan, and management of the New-Orleans Pacific Railway have the approval of this meeting.

*Resolved*, That we urge the attention of our business corporations, our owners of real estate, and citizens generally, to the benefits to be derived from subscriptions to the stock of this railway, as well as its speedy construction. The residents, the non-residents, the citizens of large property, and the citizens of moderate estate are alike interested and should subscribe according to their means.

*Resolved*, That the General Assembly of Louisiana be respectfully requested to adopt in favor of said railway any legislation which may lawfully facilitate the progress of the enterprise, it being well understood, however, that no pecuniary aid can now be constitutionally granted any railroad by the State.

*Resolved*, That our Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States be respectfully requested to urge, as a part of the measure now pending to grant the aid of the United States to the Texas Pacific Railroad, and to a road to connect the same with New-Orleans, that such aid be granted to the New-Orleans Pacific Railway Company.

### *SALE OF FAST TROTTERS.*

ROBERT BONNER'S LATEST PURCHASE—NEW-YORK PARTIES BUYING HORSES IN KENTUCKY.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

NEWBURG, Jan. 27.—Mr. Robert Bonner has added another fast trotter to his stable of celebrated horses. Not content with Dexter, the famous "King of the Turf;" or with Grafton, his recent purchase, whose private show of 2:15 at Cleveland last June brought his owner in no less than $25,000, and numerous other speedy trotters, Mr. Bonner to-day bought the mare Music from Mr. William C. Trimble, and has added her to his unequaled lot. The price paid for Music has not been made public, but it is believed to be not less than $18,000, Mr. Trimble having last Fall refused $15,000 for the mare. Music has a record of 2:21½, and was sired by the well-known horse Middleton. She was shipped this afternoon to her new home in New-York City.

LEXINGTON, Jan. 27.—R. J. Treacy sold, last Tuesday, four fine trotters to New-York parties, to wit: Ashland Maid, who trotted at Cynthiana last Fall a fourth heat in 2:38; a two-year old, by Allie West, who, with a few weeks' handling, made, last Fall, 3:04; a five-year old mare, Snow Bell, who trots under 2:40, and a two-year old Almont stallion, of fine form and likely to be fast and stylish.

### *WESTERN TURFMEN.*

THE MEETING YESTERDAY IN CHICAGO—COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—An important meeting of turfmen of the West was held here to-night for the purpose of devising some means whereby they may be properly represented in the National Turf Congress, which meets in New-York next month. There were present fully one hundred track-owners, horse-breeders, horse-owners, and others who take an active interest in trotting. The turfmen of the West claim that discriminations have long been made against them by the National Congress, and they are now determined that their rights shall be heard. Gen. J. W. Singleton, of Quincy, Ill., was elected President. Among the business transacted was the adoption of the report of the Judiciary Committee favoring a board of jurisdiction for the West, before which turfmen may go with their grievances, and have them adjusted. A series of amendments to the by-laws of the National Association was presented and adopted, to be sent to the National Congress for ratification. Among other things, they provide for the setting apart of the Western District, to be composed of the States of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Tennessee, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, and Missouri, which shall establish a Board of Errors, and meet in Chicago three times a year to hear grievances and settle all cases, impose and remove penalties, &c. The meeting adjourned until to-morrow, when delegates to the National Congress will be elected.

### *THE WEATHER.*

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—1 A. M.—Clear or partly cloudy and warm weather continues in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, with southerly winds and stationary barometer. The temperature has risen in New-England and the Middle States, with south-west winds and clearing weather. Warm, cloudy weather and rain continue in the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, with southerly winds and slight rise in barometer. Generally clear weather prevails in the lake region, where the barometer has risen slowly, with slight changes in temperature. The barometer has fallen in the North-west, with warmer weather and increased cloudiness. The Mississippi River has risen nine inches at Cairo and seven at Memphis. The Ohio has risen fourteen inches at Louisville and fallen seventeen inches at Pittsburg.

PROBABILITIES.

*For New-England and the Middle States, partly cloudy, warmer weather during the day, with south-east to south-west winds, probably followed by light rain and falling barometer during the night.*

### *COMPELLED TO SUSPEND.*

BOSTON, Jan. 27.—The creditors of Jordan, Clark & Co.'s clothing house, recently compelled to suspend on account of falsification and defalcation by Sanford, their book-keeper, met to-day. The liabilities amount to $390,132 and assets to $351,526. The books have been kept in such a manner that it is impossible to arrive at the actual facts in the case.

## THE WHISKY RING.

### *THE CONSPIRATORS ON TRIAL.*

OPENING OF THE DEFENSE IN THE M'KEE CASE AT ST. LOUIS—EVIDENCE OF GOOD CHARACTER OFFERED.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 27.—Upon the opening of the defense in Mr. McKee's trial this morning Mr. Voorhees, for McKee, announced that no argument would be offered until the case was all closed. Mr. C. G. Megrue was recalled and testified that McKee never paid him any money for any purpose whatever. This was intended to nullify Fitzroy's testimony that McKee told him he had paid Megrue $2,500 last Summer to keep him quiet.

Burnett H. Engelke, a rectifier, was presented in direct contradiction to ex-Deputy Collector Concannon, one of the Government witnesses, and swore that he and Concannon burned stub-books and notices in the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue upon a Sunday, when nobody was there but the negro parties.

Louis Bohle, the collector for the *Globe-Democrat*, McKee's paper, was introduced, and flatly denied Engelke's statement that the latter visited the *Globe* office in 1873, and had an interview with McKee in which he explained the threats of the Hardaway brothers to expose the Ring, and Mr. McKee promised to see Joyce and arrange matters so there would be no trouble. Bohle swore that he met Engelke at the door took him in and introduced him to Mr. McKee, and then stood by and heard all the conversation. He testified that Engelke asked Mr. McKee to go to Collector Maguire and help him recover some liquors which had been seized in Colorado. Bohle said the interview lasted only two or three minutes, and that this was all there was of it.

Mr. Henry Hardaway testified he never went to Engelke to get him to see McKee and urge him to use his influence with Joyce to get him [the witness] an interest in the Busby distillery, nor did he ever talk with McKee on that subject. Engelke never told witness he had seen McKee about such a matter. Witness denied positively every conversation and statement testified to by Engelke concerning him. On cross-examination, witness stated he had at one time an interest in the Busby distillery, but paid nothing to the Ring fund. Joyce told him he would not be required to do so.

D. H. Houser, McKee's business partner, testified to the internal arrangement of the *Globe* office at the time of the alleged interviews between Engelke and McKee. Constantine Maguire, Collector of the district after Col. Ford, testified and denied that he ever gave Concannon any data or memoranda from which to write to the department at Washington relative to papers missing from the Collector's office. He knew nothing about the matter, never had the papers, and they did not disappear during his term of office; Concannon never told witness that he met Joyce, Fitzroy, and Bevis at the Collector's office and told them where those papers were kept, warned them against destroying the documents, and left so that he should not see what disposition was made of them. Concannon did, however, tell witness that the last time he saw the papers they were in charge of Johnson, a clerk in the office, and that he could not account for the disappearance of them, unless they went like some stamps for which Johnson had been responsible. Witness gave a denial to all Concannon's testimony regarding these missing papers, in which he [Concannon] had in any way connected Maguire. In August, 1874, witness was requested by Engelke to use his influence to have some whisky of his released from seizure in Colorado, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue was written to about the matter, and Collector Parker, of Colorado, was also written to on the subject. McKee also spoke to witness about the seizure of these goods. Witness' action in this matter was the result of friendly feeling between him and Engelke.

Edward Burgess testified to having used a desk in the office of the St. Louis County Railroad Company in connection with Concannon after he left the Revenue service, and never knew or heard that it was broken open and papers abstracted from it. Thomas Walsh, superintendent of the new Custom House, testified to having a conversation with Fitzroy just before the McDowell trial, in which Fitzroy said he was sorry for Maguire, because he was mixed up in the whisky frauds, but that he would get even with McKee.

Judge Knight, of the Circuit Court, Ex-Gov. Trusten Polk, Judge Lang, Surveyor of the Port of St. Louis, B. Gratz Brown, James H. Britton, Mayor of the City, Samuel Knox, a prominent lawyer, Daniel W. Bell, a leading merchant, all of whom had known McKee many years, testified to his good character, business integrity, &c.

Joseph B. McCullough, managing editor of the *Globe-Democrat*, testified that great numbers of people were in the habit of calling upon Mr. McKee for consultation regarding matters in which they were interested, especially office-seekers, politicians, and persons who desired the exercise of influence, and that McKee always seemed to take a great deal of interest in these people, and was ever ready to give advice and assistance if possible.

Messrs. William H. Burton, ex-Gov. Thomas C. Reynolds, ex-Mayor Joseph Brown, Dr. John B. Johnson, John G. Priest, Henry Overstolz, Judge Werner, Judge Allen, Charles G. Ramsey, Stephen Ridgeley, John C. Vogel, Gen. John S. Cavender, D. R. Bonner, Walter C. Carr, Henry C. Yaeger, Judge Wagner, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and several others, testified to McKee's good character, and to having never heard it questioned until this affair. These gentlemen are among the oldest and most respectable and prominent citizens of St. Louis, and have known McKee from ten to thirty-five years. The defense then introduced indictments against certain witnesses for the Government; also false monthly and tri-monthly reports of distillers made to the Collector's office concerning spirits made by them.

Mr. Strange, book-keeper of Bernecke & Engelke, testified to having heard part of a conversation between Engelke and Hardaway, but he could not tell the exact nature of it. Engelke left Hardaway, and returned shortly afterward, and renewed the conversation, and Hardaway seemed to be satisfied. This witness was called by the defense for the purpose of showing that Engelke did have an interview with Hardaway relative to obtaining an interest in the Busby distillery, and that Engelke was requested to see McKee about it.

The defense then rested their case, and it was agreed that two speeches should be made on each side, beginning to-morrow, the defense opening and arguments alternating.

THE INDICTED PARTIES IN CHICAGO.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—At 10 o'clock this forenoon, A. C. Hesing and Jacob Rehm, against whom indictments were returned yesterday for defrauding the Government out of certain revenues on whisky, appeared in the United States District Court for the purpose of giving bail. The counsel for these parties informed Judge Blodgett that they considered the amount of bail determined on, $70,000 each, as unreasonable and oppressive; and the court having expressed itself willing to listen to arguments on a motion to reduce the amount, they were made at great length. As a result, Judge Blodgett decided that the bail should be reduced, and accordingly ordered that of Hesing to be fixed at $30,000 on the three indictments against him, and Rehm's at the same amount on one indictment. Not being ready to plead, the court gave them until next Tuesday forenoon. At that time the day for trial will be determined on, the Government counsel insisting that it should be at the earliest possible moment. Both Hesing and Rehm then produced their bondsmen, who were accepted. One of the indictments is brought jointly against Rehm, Hesing, and L. F. Hoyt, and charges that these three men, in February, 1874, conspired, together with all the indicted distillers of this city, and a number of gangers, to defraud the United States of the internal revenue tax of seventy cents

then imposed on each proof gallon of 1,000,000 gallons of distilled spirits produced by the several distilleries operated by the last-named parties. Jacob Rehm is charged specifically with having given notice to the Lake Shore Distilling Company, on June 1, and to the works of Gholsen G. Russell, on July 1, 1874, that the Government officials were about to visit their distilleries for the purpose of inspecting them, and that by this act the United States officers were prevented from ascertaining whether they were unlawfully operated. The second count is to the effect that the same parties united in removing 100,000 proof gallons, and of defrauding the Government out of a tax of ninety cents on the gallon. The indictment against L. F. Hoyt charges him with having conspired, with Rehm and Junker, to defraud the Government of the tax on 50,000 gallons of spirits. A. C. Hesing is again indicted for conspiring, with George Miller, H. C. Fredericks, Joseph Roelle, and A. Junker, to defraud the Government out of a tax of seventy cents on the gallon for a large quantity of spirits, amounting in the aggregate to one million gallons. It was erroneously stated in these dispatches last night that Hoyt had given bail. He failed to produce his bondsmen, and was held under charge of the Deputy Marshal. To-day he failed to appear in court, but his counsel were present and succeeded in getting the amount cut down to $20,000. Notice for a further reduction was given.

## *CHARLEMAGNE.*

LECTURE BY REV. DR. JOHN LORD AT ASSOCIATION HALL—THE CHARACTER AND CONQUESTS OF THE GREATEST HERO OF HIS AGE.

"Charlemagne" was the subject on which Dr. Lord lectured yesterday at Association Hall—a man who might be viewed either as a great hero or a great benefactor. He was also a far-reaching statesman, who comprehended his own position and the dangers which menaced Europe. He was the first man after the downfall of Rome who brought order out of confusion by consolidating central power—the great needed force of his days. His Empire was the largest that has been united under one man in Europe since the dissolution of the Roman Empire. He reigned over Spain, Gaul, Germany, and Italy. He attempted to revive the traditions of the fallen Empire, and give security and law to the new barbaric races. Like all great men he is judged for his services to the cause of civilization. He saw that the great evil of his day was a savage individualism, and this he opposed. He made war against barbarism. Barbarians were his great enemies, and he fought against them most of his life.

The lecturer then alluded to the evils which overwhelmed Europe in the eighth century—the darkest period of her annals. He showed the ignorance, the superstition, the turbulence, the anarchy, the destructive passions, which everywhere existed—the total eclipse of the glories of the old civilization. So that if ever Europe needed a great man to act, it did in the early part of the eighth century, and this was providentially sent in the person of Charlemagne, and he soon perceived the greatness of the struggle for which he was destined, and did not flinch from the contest which has given him immortality. The first thing which arrested his notice was the danger to which Europe was exposed of being replunged in the miseries which the great irruption of barbarians had inflicted 300 years before, and he resolutely set himself to rescue Europe from the danger which impended, and so long was his contest with Saxons, Arabs, Lombards, and other tribes and races, that he is chiefly to be contemplated as a man who struggled against barbarism. He fought, not for the love of it, like Napoleon, but to protect the institutions which the friends of literature and religion had established.

The barbarians who gave him the most trouble were the Saxons, who were obstinate Pagans—mere barbarians—then living in their ancient seats. They had some interesting qualities, but were nevertheless barbarians. And he subdued them at last after eighteen expeditions, and compelled them to accept Christian baptism, and many of them to be educated. The Normans were the only tribe which escaped him. His Saracenic wars were unfortunate, and his war against them was purely aggressive and unnecessary, since their power as a conquering race had been arrested by Charles Martel. His most brilliant wars were against the Lombards, which gave him the crown of Italy and most flattered his pride. But an impressive moral is taught by the Lombard wars, that he reaped no substantial fruit except from wars of necessity. When his motive was vanity or ambition, he failed. It was only when he attempted to revive law and order that he prospered. It was a proud day when Pope Leo III. placed the crown of Augustus upon his brow. He fancied a new universal empire was established. But he only dreamed. No new universal empire can ever be again established. To the great glory of Charlemagne he had generally a sounder view of his destiny. He attempted the work of reconstruction. He gave his attention to jurisprudence and education. His laws entered into all the continental codes. Those who most amply received his patronage were the clergy. He saw that their sympathies were in behalf of peace. The passions of the nobles inclined them to perpetual war, which is the destruction of civilization. So he raised the power of the clergy as a counterpoise to the power of nobles. Hallam thinks this was a great error. But Charlemagne belonged to an ecclesiastical family, and saw the necessity of a central power over the minds of ignorant people. Hence he was the ally of Popes. In after times the central imperial power he bequeathed was in opposition to Popes.

Such, in general, and briefly, were some of the services of Charlemagne; he saved Europe from renewed barbarism; he commenced a more regular system in the administration of justice, in the development of industrious energies, in the collection of revenue, in the registration of property. He was the great legislator of the Middle Ages. He was the greatest friend the Church ever had after Constantine. He preferred civilization to war. He revived the idea of imperial power. His German successors still call themselves Kaisers or Cæsars. As for his attainments, they were respectable, considering his age. He spoke Latin as well as he did German. He was eloquent in speech and dignified in manners. He was full of urbanities and graces. He was temperate in eating and drinking. He abhorred drunkenness, the vice of his age. During meals he listened to the lays of minstrels and the readings of his secretaries. He took unwearied pains in the education of his daughters, and they accompanied him in his warlike expeditions. He died in 814, after a reign of nearly half a century, lamented by his generation and admired in every succeeding one. Hallam has pronounced his greatest eulogy, "Written in the disgrace of succeeding times. He stands alone like a rock in the ocean—like a beacon on a waste. His sceptre was the bow of Ulysses, not to be bent by a weaker hand. In the dark ages of European history his reign affords a solitary resting-place between two long periods of turbulence and ignominy, deriving the advantages of contrast, both from the preceding dynasty and a posterity for whom he had founded an empire which they were unworthy and unequal to maintain."

## *PRAYERS FOR THE COLLEGES.*

MEETINGS AT THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK AND MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Yesterday being set apart as a day of prayer for colleges, religious services were held in the chapel of the University of New-York in the forenoon. Rev. Wilson Phraner, of Sing Sing, preached to the students, taking for his text a part of the thirtieth verse of the second chapter of First Samuel: "For them that honor me I will honor, and they that despise me shall be lightly esteemed."

In the afternoon there was a general prayer-meeting in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church. There were present about three hundred persons, the majority of whom were ladies. Among the gentlemen were many clergymen of New-York and its vicinity. Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby presided, and, after a prayer had been offered by Rev. Dr. Newell, he read appropriate Scripture. He then opened the meeting speaking as follows: "In this age so eminently practical, when materialistic philosophy is so common, it is not wonderful that Christian parents feel anxious when they send their children away to schools and colleges. But there is one consolation that they have. It is that prayer to God is answered. Thousands of young men have been brought through the perilous years of their school and college days and have come out strong and true. And their safety is attributable directly to the prayers of their parents and Christian friends. There is no limit to God's power and goodness in this direction. We should never be discouraged about our children, even when they seem asleep to the voice of God. We come to-day to pray for our children whether in school, academy, or college. We desire, above all things, to have them clad in the panoply of God. Let us come before God in prayer and our petitions will not be in vain."

Rev. Dr. Tucker followed. He said: "I never find myself in the presence of Christian men and women, separating out a special class for prayer, without asking myself the reason for it, and to my mind nothing so justifies our prayer to-day as the unselfishness of it. I know there are parents praying for their children, but they are praying not simply because they are flesh of their flesh, but because they are consecrated to God. The college is part and parcel of the church, and as such we pray for it. There is a degree of hopefulness, too, about our prayer. I believe the college is the best place to save young men, and I know that many have been saved in college who could not have been touched at home."

Rev. Mr. Hamilton, of the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church, said that two or three thoughts should be kept in mind on an occasion like this. In the first place, the prayer was to a God who heard it and sympathized with the petitioners. Again, the prayer was a special petition, and as such was acceptable to God, who disliked vague unmeaning prayers. Thirdly, the prayer should be offered earnestly, for the matters depending upon the conversion of the college youth were of the greatest importance to the Church and State.

Rev. Dr. Lindley offered the closing prayer.

# FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

*FIRST SESSION—Jan. 27.*

## SENATE.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, presented a report, prepared by the Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, and submitted to the Secretary in 1872, in regard to erroneous practices in accounting in the Treasury, which have grown up in usage or have been authorized by law.

Mr. BOUTWELL said: When the report was prepared a bill was submitted to the Committee on Ways and Means of the House, which was approved by that committee and passed by the House, but failed in the Senate. That bill was for the purpose of correcting all such erroneous practices. He thought the report prepared by the Chief Clerk of sufficient importance to be printed for the use of the Senate, and therefore moved to have it printed. Agreed to.

UNSOLD RAILROAD LANDS.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, submitted a preamble and resolution reciting the provision of the third section of the act of July 1, 1862, in regard to aid for the construction of a railroad from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, to the effect that land granted said road, not disposed of within three years after the completion of the road, should be disposed of for settlement at the price therein named, and directing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire at what date said road was completed; if the time fixed for the sale of such land has expired, and what further legislation is necessary to carry into effect the act of 1862, above referred to. Agreed to.

THE DISTRICT 3.65 BONDS INTEREST.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, called up the House joint resolution to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to pay the interest on the bonds issued in pursuance of the act of Congress of June 20, 1874, out of any funds in the United States Treasury subject to the requisition of said Commissioners. The amendments reported by the Committee on Appropriations to strike out of the House bill the clause prohibiting any further issue of the 3.65 bonds, and that nothing in the bill shall be construed as binding upon the Government of the United States to pay the interest or principal of the bonds issued contrary to or in pursuance of law, were agreed to.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, said this bill should not pass without some explanation from him. It was intended to cover the semi-annual interest on the 3.65 bonds. At the last session of Congress an appropriation was made for the payment of the first six months' interest on those bonds, and it was paid. The interest on the second six months became due on the 1st of February next, and no provision had been made for its payment. It had been asked why the Commissioners did not pay the interest out of money in the Treasury to their credit. Congress last year made an appropriation amounting to something less than a million dollars for the District of Columbia, but directed that it should be applied to the current expenses of the District Government. While the Commissioners have sufficient funds in their hands to pay the interest on the first of next month they do not feel authorized to appropriate it for that purpose. In regard to the amendments proposed by the Senate Committee on Appropriations he said the clause in the House bill prohibiting any further issue of the 3.65 bonds was utterly incompatible with the obligation of the Government. A Board of Audit was created by Congress to audit the indebtedness of the District. The sum total of that indebtedness for which 3.65-bonds had been issued was $13,412,500. In addition the board had audited $914,540 05 indebtedness for which certificates had been issued, and those certificates were convertible into bonds. If any further issue of the bonds should be prohibited these certificates would be ignored. In regard to the second amendment to strike out the clause of the House bill relating to the payment of bonds issued contrary to or not in pursuance of law he said that clause seemed to carry with it the implication that bonds had been issued contrary to law. The committee had no such information, and did not think the provision should be in the bill.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, asked if the Commissioners of the District of Columbia had unlimited authority to issue 3.65 bonds, which to all intents and purposes were United States bonds?

Mr. MORRILL said the Commissioners had power to issue these bonds in payment for contracts made by the former Board of Public Works. He then read from the report of the District Commissioners and Board of Audit, showing that claims to the amount of $156,851 05 had been audited, but certificates for them had not been issued. The board also estimated that the claims unaudited amounted to $203,750 99, and the amount due on contracts withheld until the work should be tested was $150,000, making a total of $510,602 04. The amount for which bonds and certificates had been issued was $14,327,040 05.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, said he thought it the part of wisdom for the Senate to incorporate a provision in this bill that the amount of bonds already issued and hereafter to be issued should not exceed fifteen million dollars.

Mr. ALLISON, of Iowa, said he thought the Commissioners of the District of Columbia had totally misapprehended the law which created them, and had enlarged the debt of the District. They had misconstrued the law so as to legalize all contracts made by the former Board of Public Works. It was not the intention of the committee which framed that bill to legalize those contracts. On the contrary, they excluded that idea. There were certain contracts which the committee thought should be completed, and, therefore, the Commissioners were authorized to continue and complete all work already commenced. He read from the annual report of the District Commissioners as to amounts expended upon streets, &c., and said they had construed the act of June 20, 1874, as authorizing them to do this. They had increased the debt and incurred obligations which they had no right to do under the law. It was not intended by the committee which framed the act of June 20, 1874, that the Board of District Commissioners should go on and continue the numberless contracts made by the Board of Public Works.

In answer to a question of Mr. Bayard, Mr. ALLISON said from Nov. 30, 1874, to Nov. 30, 1875, the Commissioners had expended $4,225,000.

Mr. CRAGIN, of New-Hampshire—For what?

Mr. ALLISON—For curbing, sodding, grading, paving, &c. Continuing his argument, he said he believed the Board of District Commissioners should be restricted so that they could not create another debt for Congress to pay the interest on next year.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, said it was a serious charge made against the District Commissioners; one which would have a serious effect upon the securities, and upon the people of the District. The District Commissioners were created by Congress, and they were given all powers which were held by previous governments of the District. They had power to execute all legal contracts existing when they come into power, and they had the authority to pass upon the question of what were legal contracts.

ENTRIES OF LAND WITHIN RAILROAD GRANTS.

Pending the discussion, the morning hour expired, and the Chair laid before the Senate the unfinished business, being the bill to confirm pre-emption and homestead entries of public lands within the limits of railroad grants, in cases where such entries have been made under the regulations of the Land Department, the pending amendment being that submitted yesterday by Mr. Howe, providing that nothing in the act shall be construed to affect the title which the State of Wisconsin or its assigns may have to lands granted to the State to aid in constructing a railroad, approved June 3, 1856.

Mr. HOWE said the State of Wisconsin had built 300 miles of railroad under that grant, and the construction of the road was still being pushed forward. His State had been lashed a good many times, and he hoped she would not be again.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, said he recognized the rights of the persons who had settled on these lands, but the question with him was whether or not this would have the effect to impair titles which have been created by the legislation of Congress.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said he was willing to vote for this bill with nothing in it to affect vested rights or existing litigation. The bill as it now stood he believed did both, and certainly the Senate did not want to do so. Congress had no right to interfere with the vested rights of property.

Mr. OGLESBY, of Illinois, said if there were vested rights they were with the settlers. He spoke of the policy of the Government for fifty years past as being favorable to settlers, and said it had been urged here when these land grants were made that the very purpose of them was to settle the western portion of our country. He desired to put these settlers on their feet again, as they had been tripped up by a decision of the Secretary of the Interior. Equity and fairness demanded that they should be placed in the same position they had occupied for fifty years before the decision of 1873.

After further discussion by Mr. Morrill, of Maine, Mr. Howe, Mr. Wright, Mr. Harvey, Mr. Thurman, and others, a vote was taken on the amendment of Mr. Howe, and it was rejected—yeas, 8; nays, 41.

Mr. HOWE then submitted an amendment providing that the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall not hereafter restore such lands to market without authority from Congress. Rejected—yeas, 12; nays, 39.

Mr. HOWE next submitted an amendment providing that nothing in the act shall be held to confer upon the General Land Office power to restore to market any land once granted to a State for railroad purposes. Rejected.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, of New-Jersey, submitted an amendment providing that nothing contained in the act shall affect any rights that are now vested. Rejected—yeas, 16; nays, 36.

Mr. CAMERON, of Wisconsin, submitted an amendment to strike out of the third section the words "or when the grantee was in default in the performance of any of the conditions imposed by such grant," so that the section should read: "That all such pre-emption and homestead entries, which may have been made by permission of the Land Department, or in pursuance of the rules and instructions thereof, within the limits of any land grant, at a time subsequent to the expiration of such grant, shall be deemed valid, and a compliance with the laws, and the making of the proof required shall entitle the holder of such claim to a patent therefor." Agreed to.

Mr. MERRIMON, of North Carolina, submitted an amendment that the act shall not be so construed as to imply any obligation of the United States to compensate any person on account of any claim or right embraced or affected by it. Rejected—yeas, 16; nays, 32.

The bill having been considered in Committee of the Whole was reported to the Senate, and the amendment made by the committee agreed to. The question being on the passage of the bill, the yeas and nays were ordered, and it was passed—yeas, 44; nays, 9. Messrs. Cameron of Wisconsin, Conkling, Cragin, Dawes, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Howe, Morrill of Maine, and Robertson, voted in the negative. The bill as passed is as follows:

That all pre-emption and homestead entries, or entries in compliance with any law of the United States, of the public lands, made in good faith, by actual settlers, upon tracts of land of not more than 160 acres each, within the limits of any land grant, prior to the time when notice of the withdrawal of the lands embraced in such grant was received at the local land office of the district in which such lands are situated, or after their restoration to market by order of the General Land Office, and where the pre-emption and homestead laws have been complied with, and proper proofs thereof have been made by the parties holding such tracts or parcels, they shall be confirmed, and patents for the same shall issue to the parties entitled thereto.

SEC 2. That when at the time of such withdrawal, as aforesaid, a valid pre-emption or homestead claim existed upon any lands within the limits of any such grants, which afterward were abandoned, and under the decisions and rulings of the Land Department were re-entered by pre-emption or homestead claimants, who have complied with the laws governing pre-emption or homestead entries, or shall make the proper proofs required under such laws, such entries shall be deemed valid, and patents shall issue therefor to the person entitled thereto.

SEC. 3. That all such pre-emption and homestead entries, which may have been made by permission of the Land Department, or in pursuance of the rules and instructions thereof, within the limits of any land grant, at a time subsequent to the expiration of such grant, shall be deemed valid, and a compliance with the laws and the making of the proof required shall entitle the holder of such claim to a patent therefor.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, the House bill to provide for the payment of the interest on the 3.65 District of Columbia bonds was taken up, so as to come up as the unfinished business to-morrow.

The Senate, at 4:30 P. M., adjourned.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. HEREFORD, of West Virginia, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back adversely a bill to establish a department of commerce. Laid on the table.

OBSCENE LITERATURE IN THE MAILS.

Mr. CANNON, of Illinois, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported a bill to amend sections 3,893 and 3,894, providing penalties for the sending of obscene matter through the mails.

The bill having been read, Mr. CONGER, of Michigan, criticised it as being too general and sweeping in this, that it would apply to newspapers in which an offensive advertisement might be inserted.

Mr. CANNON defended the bill, claiming it was a mere modification of the existing law, and that it did not apply to advertisements in newspapers, unless they were received or published in pursuance of a scheme to disseminate this offensive kind of literature.

Mr. CONGER, in view of Mr. Cannon's explanation, withdrew his objections.

Mr. GARFIELD represented that the House ought to be very careful in this class of legislation, and recalled as an evidence of its dangerous character the fact that a few years ago the publisher of a New-York paper was sent to the Penitentiary for three years for publishing a contribution from George Francis Train, wholly illogical in its character, deriding the ordinarily received notions of the Trinity, but in which not an obscene or scurrilous word was used. The Judge, however, charged the jury that the paper was blasphemous in the highest degree, and the jury found the publisher guilty. If the language of the law was liable to constructions of that sort, so that really Congress would enter the domain of theological opinion and bring down upon men the *odium theologicum*, which was worse even than political odium, the House ought to be exceedingly careful in its legislation concerning that subject.

After further discussion the bill was recommitted.

THE WEST POINT APPROPRIATIONS.

The House then, at 2:15, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Hoskins, of New-York, in the chair, on the Military Academy Appropriation bill.

Mr. BANNING, of Ohio, addressed the committee in support of the bill.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, replied to the criticisms made on the bill in yesterday's debate, and disclaimed all desire to embarrass the efficiency of the West Point Academy. If he thought that the bill would have this effect he would not advocate it. He showed that under this bill the pay and emoluments of the senior Professors would be $4,600 a year, and the junior Professors $4,100, and he thought that was fair and liberal. These Professors had the advantage over Professors at other colleges, in the fact that in their old age they had the privilege of being retired on three-fourths pay. The proposition, stripped of all its difficulties, was whether $4,600 a year was sufficient for the senior Professors, and $4,100 a year for the junior Professors. Passing on to the question of the pay of cadets, he showed that the increase made in 1867 was only in the shape of the allowance of an additional ration, and he claimed that in point of fact the cadet had no interest in the matter, inasmuch as his entire pay went to his support, and none of it ever went into his pocket except that at the end of his four years' term $96 (being the saving of $2 per month) was given to him for the purchase of a military suit. There was not the slightest feeling on the part of the committee to interfere in any particular with those young men. He had been once a boy himself, and had still a little young blood left, and it would be far from him to embarrass in any way those young gentlemen who hoped to be and probably would be of as much service to the country as their predecessors in the Academy. He wanted to repel the idea that there had been any purpose on the part of the committee to embarrass the administration of West Point Academy, which had shed so much honor on the country. The committee had taken some trouble to find out the allowance to military cadets in France, Prussia, and England. At the Polytechnic School in France the pay ran up high, but the average pay of military cadets in France was $350. In Prussia it was less, the maximum not being much above $120, and running down in some schools to $55. In England, so far as the committee was informed, the pay was less than $400.

Mr. HURLBUT, of Illinois, asked Mr. Randall what was the difference between the pay of common soldiers here and in those countries?

Mr. RANDALL replied that he had not looked into that.

Mr. HURLBUT suggested that the pay of common soldiers abroad was about one-fifth of the pay of common soldiers here.

Mr. MCDOUGALL asked Mr. Randall as to the relative cost of living here and abroad.

Mr. RANDALL admitted that it was much higher here, but denied that the disparity was proportioned to the disparity in pay.

Mr. WHITE, of Kentucky, avowed himself as not only in favor of the reduction of the pay of the cadets, but as also in favor of the reduction of their number from 310 to 210, by which $45,000 a year would be saved. He would also cut down the strength of the Army, and would reduce the number of members of Congress to 200, believing that that number could do the business much more satisfactorily than 300 could.

Mr. HOLMAN (a member of the committee) admitted that the reduction of the pay of cadets seemed rather ungracious, and therefore he was anxious that the real facts should appear, which showed that, instead of this being a reduction, it was, in fact, a large increase over what cadets had received in times corresponding in point of expensiveness with the present day. From 1802 to 1845 the allowance of cadets had been only $16 a month; from 1845 to 1857, $30 a month, and from 1857 to 1864, which covered a period of great expensiveness, $500 a year. The proposition now was simply to go back to the pay of that period, except that it was increased by $40 a year; and he had no doubt whatever that the allowance of $540 a year would be found ample. Coming down to the pay of Professors, he argued that the provisions of the bill in respect to them were extremely liberal. In conclusion, he said that this was the first of a series of bills to be reported by the Committee on Appropriations, and he therefore appealed to members not to let their sympathies in favor of the West Point Academy get the better of their judgment. If their judgment governed, then this bill would pass substantially as reported, and if it did then the people who were now looking to Congress with an earnestness never before known would begin to breathe freely and indulge in hope.

Mr. DANFORD, of Ohio, stated that the co-operation of the Republican side of the House would be given in all needed reforms, but he believed that cutting down the pay of the West Point cadets was a retrenchment uncalled for by any party or by any portion of the people. He spoke of the humble rank in life from which, as a general thing, the cadets came, and argued that this reduction of their pay would operate to the disadvantage of the poorer young men.

Mr. ATKINS, of Tennessee, asked him whether West Point cadets were allowed to have spending money.

Mr. DANFORD—Not out of the pay allowed them.

Mr. ATKINS—Or out of their private means?

Mr. DANFORD—I believe not.

Mr. BANNING—Then how can this bill operate against the poor boy?

Mr. DANFORD replied that the small pay would operate against the poor boy in regard to his outfit. He then proceeded to argue against the reduction of the pay of Professors.

Mr. BLOUNT, of Georgia, a member of the Committee on Appropriations, argued in justification of the proposed reductions, and called upon members on both sides, but particularly on his own side, to stand by the committee.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, said that when the economists of the House set about cutting down expenses he was always pleased to hear their arguments and to add his vote to theirs, but he was sorry that the pending proposition could not obtain his sanction. He had thought to himself how he would feel after having voted to cut down the pittance allowed to West Point cadets, whether or not he could look an honest boy in the face, and he found that he should be ashamed to commence the Forty-fourth Congress with a reduction in that direction. Why had not the Committee on Appropriations reported a bill to cut down the salary of members?

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana—My friend need not be too anxious about that. He shall have an opportunity to vote upon that proposition. We propose to have retrenchment all along the line.

Mr. WILSON—That is all right. When that bill is brought in I will support it readily. If the theory of our friends on the other side is that we must cut down the salary of every officer of the Government, let us have a chance to vote upon it, and let every man be responsible for his vote. I find no difficulty in screwing up my courage to the point of voting against an appropriation which is too large, nor will I find any in voting to cut down my own salary, if it will conduce to the happiness of the gentlemen on the other side. But I tell them that they are demoralizing their own friends when they ask us to cut down the pay of West Point cadets.

Without action on the bill the committee rose, and the House, at 4:10 P. M., adjourned.

# LAW REPORTS.

## *BURROUGHS ACQUITTED.*

THE PRISONER ADJUDGED INSANE, AND ORDERED TO BE SENT TO A LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The sudden acquittal, yesterday, of Joseph J. Burroughs, who has been for three days on trial in the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Pratt and a jury, for shooting his wife, was a thorough surprise. Immediately after the opening of the court yesterday morning, District Attorney Britton arose and said that in accordance with what he had always considered his official duty, which was never to have any intercourse with a prisoner under indictment, except with consent of counsel, he had never seen the prisoner until he was arraigned, and then only for a moment. Before the close of the first day's trial it became a serious question with him whether the prisoner was not afflicted with some phase of insanity. On the second day he was so far convinced in this belief, that he thought it his duty to satisfy himself and to endeavor to satisfy the public. In order to do this he telegraphed to Dr. Gray, who has charge of the State Asylum at Utica; to Dr. Kelly, of the State Asylum at Poughkeepsie, and to Dr. Ordronaux, State Commissioner in Lunacy, to be present, and examine the case. The two first responded, but the latter did not. These gentlemen coincided with him in the opinion he had formed, that the prisoner was affected with *dementia*, and so seriously that it is hardly possible he will ever recover; that his physical condition is correspondingly low; that he is unquestionably a lunatic; that he has no consciousness and cannot be, in their judgment, conscious of these proceedings in court; nor do they think him in any way responsible for the crime for which he is being tried. Under these circumstances, he thought he would be recreant to his duty as a public officer if he further urged the trial of the prisoner for his life. He therefore asked the court to instruct the jury to find a verdict of acquittal on the ground of insanity, and that the prisoner be sent to an asylum, to be treated for his malady.

Justice Pratt stated that he coincided with the views expressed by the District Attorney. He, therefore, deemed it the duty of the jury to render a verdict to the effect that the prisoner is not guilty by reason of insanity; that he was insane at the time of the killing, and that the state of insanity continues. During all these proceedings the prisoner never moved, and sat staring vacantly at the wall. His expression never varied, and in fact has not from the time the trial began. When the matter was decided, and the officer touched him on the arm and beckoned him to follow him out of court, he arose mechanically, with a half-weary sigh, and followed the officer, never once glancing toward his brother and sister, who sat near him. His counsel said, when addressing the court yesterday, that when he went to Burroughs to tell him that he would defend him, at the opening of the case, Burroughs never looked at him nor seemed to comprehend his words any more than if he had been a block of marble. The court will decide to-day which of the State asylums Burroughs shall be consigned to.

## *ALLEGED BUILDING FRAUD.*

A NEW TRIAL ORDERED IN THE CASE OF JOSEPH ROSS VS. ROBERT FINAN.

In the General Term of the Marine Court, yesterday, an opinion by Judge Shea, in the case of Joseph Ross, respondent, vs. Robert Finan, appellant, was handed down. The appeal was from a judgment ordered by Judge Alker, at Trial Term, in June last, for about one thousand dollars, in favor of plaintiff. The action was brought on a contract made by Finan with Ross for the erection of a building at Hunter's Point. The building was to cost $7,800, which amount was to be paid by installments. The last installment of $900 was due on the completion of the building, which was to have been June, 1872, and Bernard McGurk, the architect, was to give a certificate of completion. It appeared, however, that the building was erected in an unsatisfactory manner. One of the walls was out of plumb, the girders were good for nothing, and the house itself was almost untenantable. By this botch-work Mr. Finan lost about $2,500. He refused to pay the last installment, on the ground that the building had not been completed according to the specifications and the architect's certificate of completion had not been furnished. A reference disclosed these facts and Ross was non-suited. He obtained the certificate of McGurk, as is alleged, by fraud, and then renewed the action against Mr. Finan. The case was tried before Judge Spaulding and a jury, and the latter brought in a verdict so utterly at variance with the law and the evidence that a new trial was ordered. This was had before Judge Alker in June last. During the examination of witnesses the counsel for the defendant asked the plaintiff as to when the work was completed, if it ever was, and then proposed to show that the plaintiff himself knew that McGurk's certificate was false. The question and proposal, however, were both excluded. The defendant also endeavored to introduce testimony tending to show the non-completion of the building, the fact that both the plaintiff and McGurk knew of such non-completion, and that McGurk was guilty of fraud in giving his certificate. This was all ruled out, however, as incompetent, Judge Alker holding that the architect's certificate was conclusive. These rulings are held erroneous by the General Term and are overruled. A new trial is awarded to Mr. Finan on the exceptions taken by Samuel G. Courtney, his attorney, and will be had early in February, when the testimony hitherto presented as to fraud and collusion between Ross and McGurk will be presented. The entire case is stated to be a clear one of fraud, and to be a type of many others in which unscrupulous builders and architects succeed in defrauding working men who are desirous of securing their hard earned savings by the purchase and improvement of real estate in the suburbs. The General Term opinion in the case is a complete brief on the questions involved, owing to the labors of Judge McAdam, who makes references to and citations of every case of the kind reported in the State, and many English cases. The opinion has been looked for with interest for some time past, and the Judges of the court have received many communications in regard to it since the decision was rendered in the beginning of December last.

## *THE THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.*

The counsel and some of the principals in the case of Mrs. Levison and other depositors of the Third Avenue Savings Bank against the officers of the institution assembled at the Yorkville Police Court yesterday to hear the decision of Justice Duffy in reference to some points of law raised in the arguments in the case of Thompson W. Decker, the President. Two weeks ago Mr. Clinton, the counsel for Mr. Decker, raised the point that his client could not be held on all the points and under all the statutes applying to perjury. Mr. Fitch, Mrs. Levison's counsel, signified his intention to prepare a brief on that point, but he did not do so, and consequently Justice Duffy was not prepared to render a decision on it. Mr Fitch stated in court yesterday that he had reconsidered the matter under the belief that the authorities cited by counsel for the defendant did not apply to the case. Both sides thereupon decided to submit the case to the court for a final adjudication. Justice Duffy announced that he would carefully examine the points of law and appoint a day for the rendering of his decision.

A hearing of the cases of William S. Carman, David Morgan, John H. Lyon, and David Bates was adjourned for two weeks.

## *THE MARSHALL ARSON TRIAL.*

Yesterday was the fourth day of the trial, before Judge Gildersleeve, of Francis F. Marshall, proprietor of the human-hair store, No. 364 Bowery, on Sunday, July 11. After Judge Gildersleeve had disposed of a number of prisoners Assistant District Attorney Herring resumed his searching cross-examination of the prisoner as to the amount of stock in the store on the day of the fire, and succeeded in eliciting some facts not previously testified to. Counsel for the prisoner then began a re-direct examination, in which Marshall stated that many of the switches of hair in his wife's store on the occasion of the fire were very valuable, and could not possibly be detected by an examination of the débris. He also stated that the insurance company with whom he had insured his premises had actually put fixtures into his store instead of those which were burned before his arrest, which did not take place until the day on which the insurance company was to have paid his claim. The re-cross examination of Marshall by Assistant District Attorney Herring occupied considerable time, the latter laboring zealously and determinedly to prove the case for the prosecution. After a number of witnesses had been examined to prove Marshall's good character, Mr. Howe summed up for the defense, contending that the prosecution of the prisoner for arson was a scheme of the insurance company to justify their nonpayment of a just claim. The court then adjourned until to-day.

## *SUITS AGAINST RAILROAD COMPANIES.*

The case of James W. Morgan against the Belt Railroad Company was brought to trial before Judge Van Brunt, in Part II. of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday. The plaintiff sued to recover $10,000 for injuries sustained while riding on one of the defendants' cars on Oct. 28, 1872. He stated that, while standing on the front platform of the car, in the neighborhood of Morton, Beach, and Desbrosses streets, the car came into collision with a truck heavily laden with lard. The wheel of the truck struck him, breaking one of his ribs and his shoulder-blade and inflicting other injuries. The company, in its defense, asserted that he was, contrary to its rules, standing on the step leading to the platform; that the car was immediately backed by the driver on the approach of the truck, and that the collision occurred without negligence on the part of its servants. Several passengers on the car testified to seeing the plaintiff on the step, but this the plaintiff denied. The jury found for the defendant.

The jury in the case of Amos Stutzer against the Third Avenue Railroad Company, after being locked up on Wednesday evening, came into Part II. of the Court of Common Pleas before Judge Van Brunt, yesterday, announcing that they were unable to agree upon a verdict. They were discharged.

The suit of John Dunphy against the Erie Railway Company, came to an end before Judge Speir, in Part II. of the Superior Court yesterday, the jury bringing in a verdict of $1,000 for the plaintiff. The latter sued for $10,000 damages, resulting from his being put off the cars of the defendant near Binghamton, the full details of which were given in THE TIMES of yesterday.

## *A SUCCESSFUL SWINDLE.*

A BOGUS NORTH CAROLINA AGENT COMMITTED FOR OBTAINING MONEY AND GOODS UNDER FALSE PRETENSES.

On Tuesday last James L. Kyle called on John H. Graham, at his place of business, No. 88 Chambers street, and represented himself as the purchasing agent of the firm of Kyle & Hammond, of Charlotte, N. C., stating that he had lost his overcoat and memorandum-book in the cars coming from Philadelphia. He selected a quantity of brushes, and stated that he could not pay for them until he got a copy of the order from the firm of Kyle & Hammond, and then asked Mr. Graham to cash a draft of $100, drawn to the order of the said firm. Mr. Graham having signed a check for the amount, sent the office boy to the bank to obtain the money, and at the same time invited Kyle to take dinner with him. When the meal was finished he instructed his guest to return to the store and await his coming. When he returned shortly afterward, he learned that Kyle had already been there and obtained the $100 from the book-keeper, who had paid it on Kyle's draft, unsuspicious of any fraud in the transaction. This draft was subsequently sent to Kyle & Hammond in North Carolina, but they repudiated it, telegraphing that Kyle had never received authority from them to purchase for the house. Yesterday morning Kyle again made his appearance at Mr. Graham's store on Chambers street, and demanded of the office-boy the return of an umbrella which he claimed to have left behind him at his last visit. While the boy was looking for it, Kyle was detected in the act of taking a brush from the sample board, and was promptly arrested by Officer Mulcahy, of the Fifth Precinct. After his arrest the prisoner admitted to Mr. Graham that he had no authority to act for the firm of which he had represented himself to be the agent, and further confessed that he had appropriated to his own use the money obtained on the fraudulent draft cashed by Mr. Graham. On being arraigned before Justice Flammer, at the Tombs Police Court, the prisoner gave his residence as Charlotte, N. C. He also stated that he had no occupation, and had nothing to say in relation to the charges against him. Another complaint against the prisoner sets forth that some five days previous to the above transactions he had obtained, by similar false pretenses, twelve revolvers, valued at $87, from the firm of Merwin & Hurlbert, of No. 83 Chambers street. He was committed in default of $1,500 bail to answer the three charges in the Court of General Sessions.

## *COURT NOTES.*

An extension of twenty days in which to answer was obtained by the Mayor yesterday in the suit against him and others brought by Charles Devlin, one of Tweed's bondsmen in the criminal prosecutions.

Edward Thompson, a colored waiter, in the General Sessions yesterday, pleaded guilty to forgery, and was sentenced by Judge Gildersleeve to two years in State Prison. In July last Thompson signed the name of Lewis & Conger to an order for clothing upon Adolph Stickel.

James Halpin, a lad of sixteen, living at No. 425 East Fifteenth street, who entered the liquor store of Patrick Burns, No. 510 East Fourteenth street, and stole therefrom a bottle of gin worth fifty cents, pleaded guilty yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. Judge Gildersleeve sentenced the youthful delinquent to one year in the Penitentiary.

Eleven graduates of Columbia College Law School and one of the law department of the university were admitted to the Bar yesterday in the General Term of the Supreme Court, besides the following, who passed an examination before the court: J. William Harrington, G. Noxon Campbell, George H. Pullman, J. Sergeant Cram, and Charles H. Taylor.

Johanna C. Busselman brought suit in the Supreme Court against Panteleon Gunari, a broker doing business in Pine street, charging him with seduction under promise of marriage. She lays her damages at $50,000. She applied to Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, for an order of arrest against the defendant, which was granted. Gunari was then arrested and held to bail.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, John Morton, a marble polisher, living at No. 226 West Eighteenth street, who, on the night of the 10th inst., entered the premises of James Finley, No. 141 Eighth avenue, and succeeded in securing a pair of pincers, a piece of lead pipe, and a quantity of rags, pleaded guilty and was sentenced by Judge Gildersleeve to two years and six months in State Prison.

—The examination of William Watson, Warden of Ludlow Street Jail, charged with selling liquors and cigars without a special license, was continued yesterday before United States Commissioner Shields. Abram B. Davis, Clerk of the jail, and Lawrence Connor, a keeper, were examined, and both testified that they had never seen liquors sold in the jail. The examination will be continued next Monday.

A judgment on failure to answer for $5,207 60 was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday by Stephen V. White against the *Star* Publishing Company and Joseph Howard, Jr. The action was based upon two notes for $2,500 each, given by the *Star* Publishing Company, and indorsed by the other defendant as its President. The notes were given on March 31, 1875, and were due in three months from that date.

The complaint in the suit of John Hogan against the City was dismissed yesterday by Judge Van Brunt in Part II. of the Court of Common Pleas. The action was brought to recover $25,000 for breach of contract and the necessary damages accompanying, in regard to the building of a stone bridge across the Harlem River at King's Bridge. It was shown, however, that the letting of the contract had not been approved by the Park Commissioners as required by law.

William Benz, a mechanic, with a large family, was convicted in the Court of General Sessions of being implicated with a watchman named John Nickweiler in the larceny of some lead pipe from the premises No. 612 East Ninth street. Mr. Peter Mitchell, counsel for Benz, having shown to the court that the prisoner had always borne an excellent character, until he had been made a tool of by Nickweiler, Judge Gildersleeve imposed the mitigated penalty of six months in the Penitentiary.

The case of Walters, Donaldson & Co., against John S. Mapes, was brought to trial before Judge McAdam, in Part II. of the Marine Court, yesterday. The suit was to recover $1,325 25 on a cargo of coal sold to the defendant in December last. The latter set up in defense that the coal was of poor quality, and that he was damaged to the extent of $2,000 by selling it to his customers. At the trial yesterday a witness testified that fifty per cent. of the material sold as coal was a mixture of slate and earth. Several experts, who were called, testified that ordinary coal contains about three per cent. of slate.

In the matter of Thomas Stewart, steward of the British ship Neptune's Car, committed by United States Commissioner Osborn for extradition to England for an alleged assault, with intent to kill, upon Richard Buckingham, mate of the vessel, upon application of A. H. Purdy, counsel for the defense, Judge Blatchford, in the United States District Court, yesterday, issued writs of habeas corpus and certiorari, returnable to-morrow at 11 A. M., to review the proceedings had. Mr. Purdy claims that the evidence does not disclose a case of assault with intent to commit murder, as provided by the Extradition Treaty.

Isaac V. French, the Receiver of the People's Savings Bank, obtained a permanent injunction, by default, against William B. Stuyvesant yesterday, by which the latter is prevented from selling or disposing of a mortgage of $2,000 transferred to him by the President of the bank. It appears that by law no asset of the bank of more than $1,000 in value can be transferred, except with the consent of the Board of Directors. In the present case the President alone had made the transfer to Stuyvesant, who was a clerk in the bank. When the Receiver made the discovery of the transaction he obtained a preliminary injunction, which was made permanent by Judge Barrett in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday.

The cases of Michael Shendon and Cornelius Carrol were brought up on writs of habeas corpus before Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, but were by him postponed until 10:30 A. M. to-day. They are two of the 150 men now on strike who were formerly in the employ of Hennen & Reddish at No. 35 Warren street, and were arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct preferred by the firm and taken before Judge Flammer, at the Tombs Police Court, where they were held in $500 bail each. A writ of habeas corpus, returnable forthwith, was immediately obtained, and they were brought into court. The argument will take place this morning.

## *POLICE COURT NOTES.*

Twelve liquor-dealers were arraigned before Justice Flammer at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, and committed in $100 bail, to answer for violation of the Excise law.

C. R. Rousha, who was arraigned before Justice Morgan at the Washington Place Police Court, on the double charge of opening the private letters and mutilating the account books of the New-York Plate Glass Association, was discharged yesterday, Justice Morgan holding that as the complainants' own evidence proved that the prisoner was a co-partner in the firm to the amount of $10,000 he had a legal right to open the letters of the firm. In relation to the mutilation of the books he also held that there was no criminal evidence against the defendant.

On Wednesday night Robert Diedtman, alias George Smith, a convict who had just served his term in Sing Sing, met his wife Cornelia at No. 80 Elizabeth street. He endeavored to persuade her to return to his home at No. 211 Delancey street. As she persistently refused, however, he at last drew a loaded pistol, and, pointing it at her head, pulled the trigger. The hammer snapped on the cap, but the pistol did not explode. Recovering from her fright, the woman caused her husband's arrest by an officer of the Fourteenth Precinct, and at the Tombs Police Court yesterday had him committed in default of $2,000 bail for attempting to take her life.

John Rust, a well-dressed and respectable-looking man, about thirty-five years of age, was arraigned before Justice Smith, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of having attempted to commit suicide. Officer McClellan, of the Eleventh Precinct, the complainant, had rescued him just as he was about to leap from the pier at the foot of East Fifth street. The prisoner stated that he had just arrived from Kansas City, and claimed to be of wealthy parentage. He refused, however, to say why he had attempted to drown himself, and declared that he would renew the attempt at the first opportunity. He was committed to the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

## *SUIT TO RECOVER RENT.*

The case of Joseph Morrison against Herman H. Geidermann was tried before Judge Sheridan in Part III. of the Marine Court yesterday. The suit was brought to recover three months' rent in 1875 of the premises at Forty-first street and Eleventh avenue, leased by the plaintiff in March, 1872, for four years, beginning May 1, 1872. The defendant claimed that he had surrendered the lease, and that the plaintiff had accepted the surrender and relet the premises to Schwarting Brothers. It appeared that the defendant had originally taken the premises in his own name but with the intention of putting some one else in possession, and that his plans having failed he put the Schwartings in. The plaintiff testified that the defendant had several times, and as late as the period for which the rent was claimed, asked to be released and to have the Schwartings accepted in his stead. This the plaintiff said he refused to do. The Schwartings had paid rent to the plaintiff, but, as he claimed, because the defendant had asked him to collect of them and all receipts were made out to the defendant. The jury, on Tuesday morning, found a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for the full amount claimed. Yesterday a second action was tried for the rent of the premises during succeeding months. Plaintiff then read in evidence the judgment roll in the first suit. The defense, as it appeared by the answer, was the same. The defendant endeavored to sustain this defense by the oral testimony of the defendant and another witness, but the court excluded all his testimony on the ground that the whole question became res adjudicata by the first judgment, and that defendant could not contradict the record. A verdict was directed for the plaintiff. Carlisle Norwood, Jr., for the plaintiff; P. C. Tallman and J. Van Alstine for defendant.

## *PROVIDING FOR A CHILD'S SUPPORT.*

A suit, brought by Sarah R. Pendergast against Isaac Phillips and another, executors of Joseph A. Jackson, deceased, was on trial before Chief Justice Monell, in Part I of the Superior Court, yesterday. The plaintiff is the aunt of Abraham A. Jackson, an illegitimate son of Joseph A. Jackson, and sued to recover for the child's support during the life of deceased, claiming $1,105 57. She claimed that Joseph A. Jackson had promised to pay her for the support of the child, and offered some evidence tending to show an express promise. This was rebutted, however, by testimony to the same point offered by the defendants. The Judge charged the jury that unless they believed in the making of an express promise they must find for the defendant. After a short deliberation they returned with a verdict for the plaintiff for $1,047 22. The defendants' counsel immediately moved for a new trial on the grounds of the exceptions and, further, that the verdict was against the weight of evidence and that the damages were excessive. The Judge said the verdict was an instance of marked injustice toward the defendants and he would set it aside unless the damages were cut down to $500. The plaintiff's counsel agreed to take that amount and the case was thus ended. J. W. Culver appeared for the plaintiff and J. J. Thompson and Andrew Gilhooly for the defendants.

## *A SUIT AGAINST THE CITY.*

The appeal in the case of Harriet G. Glover against the Mayor, &c., was argued before the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, the decision being reserved. The plaintiff is the next of kin of Nathan Appleton Lee, who died in 1863. At the time of his death Robert B. Bradford was public administrator, and as such took charge of his estate, he dying intestate. One Arthur B. Bentley presented fictitious claims against the estate, amounting to about $16,000, on which, after a sham defense by Bradford, an order of the Surrogate was entered for $14,576 82, which was paid out of the estate by Bradford. Bradford assigned $8,000 of his claim to Jenkins Van Schaick. Bentley and Bradford both having run away, Mrs. Glover brought the present action against the City, and recovered judgment for $26,089 41. The City brings the present appeal, claiming that they are not liable for Bradford's willful misdeeds, and further, that the plaintiff failed to establish her claim in a suit to which Bradford was a party.

## *UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—In the Supreme Court of the United States to-day, on motion of Mr. R. T. Merrick, Thomas Young, Esq., of Huntington, N. Y., and James Hoban, Esq., of Washington, D. C., were admitted to practice as attorneys and counselors of this court.

Case No. 104, (assigned.)—*Mrs. Myra Clarke Gaines, plaintiff in error, vs. Joseph Fuentes et al.*—The argument of this cause was concluded by Mr. J. S. Black, of counsel for the plaintiff in error.

No. 43, (assigned.)—*The town of Concord, plaintiff in error, vs. the Portsmouth Savings Bank.*—This cause was reargued by Mr. George H. Williams, of counsel for the plaintiff in error, and by Sanford B. Perry, for the defendant in error.

No. 124.—*The Home Insurance Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Benjamin Lues.*—Dismissed with costs.

No. 125.—*Henritta S. Gould, Executrix, plaintiff in error, vs. The Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad Company.*—The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Charles Tracy, of counsel for the plaintiff in error. Adjourned until to-morrow.

## *DECISIONS.*

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

*By Judge Barrett.*

*Vanderpoel vs. The Mayor, &c.*—The application for a writ of certiorari denied with costs.

*Burden vs. Farmers' Milk Company.*—Smith S. Eaton appointed Receiver on giving a bond with two sureties in $15,000 within five days, and allowance of $50 awarded to plaintiff.

*Therry vs. Orolius.*—Stay of proceedings vacated; also time to serve case.

*Fowler vs. Mehrbach.*—Motion granted, and James M. Sweeny and others stricken out.

*Collins vs. Rowe.*—E. Delafield Smith appointed guardian ad litem for the infant defendant.

*Shrady vs. Crotty.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Memorandum.

*Matter of St. Nicholas Avenue.*—Motion granted. Reference ordered to take proof.

*Bohannon vs. Townsend et al.*—Report of distribution confirmed and order granted.

*Matter of Stewart.*—Ephraim D. Brown accepted as a surety in place of William Kennelly, and bond approved.

*Weaver vs. Anderson.*—Motion to amend granted, but amended complaint must be served in five days.

*Visscher vs. Brennen.*—I am not satisfied with these sureties, and I will permit further evidence to be taken.

*Trumberll vs. Trumberll.*—Report confirmed, and judgment, &c., granted.

*Mott vs. Mott.*—Ordered that the Trustee be authorized to expend not exceeding $500 on repairs on vault, &c., and to deposit $5,000 for permanent repairs.

*Coffin vs. White.*—Report confirmed, judgment ordered, and allowance of $250 awarded.

*Weaver vs. Anderson.*—Motion granted, unless the amended complaint allowed on the other motion be served in five days; no costs.

*Barnett vs. Meyer.*—Motion granted for first Monday of February.

*Eagleson vs. Hufnagle.*—Motion granted, allowance of five per cent. awarded, and order granted as suggested by Mr. Townshend in pencil.

*Meyer vs. Wagner.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Memorandum.

*Merchants' National Bank of Newark vs. Hamilton.*—Memorandum.

*Cameron vs. Mittnacht.*—Ordered that Henry A. Frost be committed to the common jail of the County until he pays the costs, amounting to $50, directed to be paid by the order of Dec. 13, 1875.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

*By Judge Van Vorst.*

*Shipman, &c., vs. Hoffman.*—Order signed.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

*By Judge Donohue.*

*Barker, &c., vs. Hoff, &c.*—An allowance of $250 granted.

*Birdsall vs. Fowler et al.*—Memorandum for counsel.

*Vuitee vs. Equitable Life Assurance Society et al.*—Decree signed.

## *COURT OF APPEALS.*

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—In the Court of Appeals Thursday, Jan. 27, the following cases were argued: No. 55, Marks vs. King; argument resumed and concluded. No. 86, Henry H. Blossom, respondent, vs. The Lycoming Fire Insurance Company, appellants; argued by O. W. Chapman, of counsel for appellants, and by G. W. Hotchkiss for respondent. No. 90, Zina W. Alexander, respondent, vs. Austin M. Hard et al., appellants; argued by O. W. Chapman, of counsel for appellants, and by G. W. Hotchkiss for respondent. No. 95, John Heermans, Trustee, &c., appellant, vs. George P. Clarkson, impleaded, &c., et al., respondents. Argued by A. Hadden, of counsel for appellant, and by S. S. Rogers for respondent. Proclamation made and court adjourned.

The day calendar for Friday, Jan. 28, of the Court of Appeals is as follows: Nos. 145, 153, 118, 120, 156, 158, 159, and 163.

## *COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.*

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

*Held by Barrett, J.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 54—Siney vs. Buddensick. | 256—Kiefer vs. Webster. |
| 61—Langdon vs. Gray. | 272—Matter of Eleventh av. |
| 62—Same vs. Same. | 279—The People vs. Lee. |
| 78—McLean vs. Heald. | 282—Ruschman vs. Gunari. |
| 94—Goodridge vs. Lane, &c. | 283—[illegible] vs. Havemeyer. |
| 176—Miller vs. Gruger. | 286——— vs. ——. |
| 180—Deghue vs. Schlessinger. | 287——— vs. ——. |
| 190—Herries vs. Bostwick. | 288——— vs. ——. |
| 205—Rucker vs. Mead. | 289——— vs. ——. |
| 207—Auten vs. Auten. | 290——— vs. ——. |
| 237—Schanck vs. Green, &c. | 291——— vs. ——. |
| 247—Sonneborn et al. vs. Jackson. | 292——— vs. ——. |
| 254—Tyson vs. Tranor, (two motions.) | 293——— vs. ——. |
| | 294——— vs. ——. |
| | 295——— vs. ——. |

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

*Held by Davis, P. J.; Brady and Daniels, JJ.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 54—Platt et al., &c., vs. Platt. | 3—Hewlett vs. Wood et al. |
| 55—Same vs. Same. | 52—Moore vs. Tallcott. |
| 56—Same vs. Same. | 13—The Mayor, &c., vs. Tenth Nat. Bank. |
| 59—The People ex rel. [illegible] vs. Asten. | 15—O'Brien vs. Trustees, &c., et al. |
| 68—Biggs et al. vs. Pursell et al. | 37—[illegible] vs. [illegible]. |
| 74—Mut. Life Ins. Co. vs. Smith, &c. | 45—The Mayor, &c., vs. Nat. B'way Bank. |
| 78——— vs. ——. | 79——— vs. ——. |
| 10—Miller vs. Miller et al. | 82——— vs. ——. |
| 50—Goodman vs. Hutchinson, &c. | 104—Sanford et al., &c., vs. Cotterill et al. |
| 60—Matter of Moore. | 105—Crommelin vs. Sandford et al. |
| 72—Duncan vs. De Witte. | 124—The People ex rel. Colton vs. [illegible]. |
| 81——— vs. ——. | |

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

*Held by Donohue, J.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 285—Blackwell et al. vs. Ward. | 15—McStea vs. Matthews et al. |
| 286—Blackwell et al. vs. Armstrong. | 19—Archer et al. vs. Schultz et al. |
| 287—Blackwell et al. vs. Lammann. | 20—King vs. Burpee. |
| 288—Blackwell et al. vs. Frese et al. | 54—[illegible] vs. Bushley et al. |
| 232—Mooney vs. Leventritt. | 58—Bushley et al. vs. The Mayor, &c. |
| 202—Harlow vs. Bleecker Street R. R. Co. | 59—Steele vs. George. |
| 251—Tribune Ass. vs. Sun P. Ass. | 66—Continental Nat. Bk. vs. Black et al. |
| 294—Steinway et al. vs. Steinway et al. | 73—Muller vs. Jacoby et al. |
| | 71—Lawton G. B. Co. vs. Ocean S. C. Co. |

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

*Held by Van Vorst, J.*

| Nos. Short Causes. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 2309—Abernethy vs. Gillen. | 3407—Bernhard vs. Henard. |
| 1465—Whittlesey et al. vs. Hall et al. | 1661—Berdan vs. [illegible]. |
| 3505—Stegman, &c., vs. Kavanagh et al. | 2000—Foster et al. vs. Clark. |
| 1839—Calvell et al. vs. Williams. | ——Kinney vs. Schmidt et al. |

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

*Held by Lawrence, J.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 1913½—Stackpole vs. Bradley. | 950—Manuf. & M's Bank vs. Asten, &c. |
| 1777—Hurley vs. Pettet. | 2233—The People, &c., ex rel. Bowes vs. O'Brien. |
| 1691—Mackellar vs. Barnaby. | 2350—Funck et al. vs. Bank et al. |
| 1741½—Faulkee vs. Hammond. | |
| 2371—Brinkerhoff et al. vs. Green. | |

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

*Held by Monell, C. J.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 1894—Harris vs. Boyce, Jr., et al. | 1621—Frost vs. Ross. |
| 1630—Foster vs. Stebbins. | 1792—Luqueer et al. vs. Taylor. |
| 1831—Herschel vs. Speyers et al. | 1884—Carey vs. Fox. |
| 1906—Harlem Bank vs. Tate et al. | 1815—McKernan vs. Kelly. |
| | 771—Young, &c., vs. Mason. |

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

*Held by Speir, J.*

This Part will assist Part I. in disposing of the short cause calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

*Held by Van Hoesen, J.*

Case on—No. 573—Burke vs. Gardner et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

*Held by Van Brunt, J.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 1187—Friede vs. Third Av. R. R. Co. | 1430—Tasker et al. vs. Wallace. |
| 1249—O'Brien vs. Wahlig et al. | 1315—McDonald vs. Cameron. |
| 1263—Koehler vs. Rosenberg et al. | 1334—Woerther vs. Schilling. |
| 1208—Heyman et al. vs. Stevenson. | 1335—Odell vs. Engelhardt. |
| 1268—Owens vs. Rose et al. | 1336—Hollander vs. Miranda. |
| 1275—Banara vs. Lorillard S. S. Company. | 1340—Echeverria vs. Nicholson. |
| 1292—Stursberg et al. vs. O'Brien. | 1345—Cassidy vs. Loesch. |
| 799—Sprague vs. Brennan. | 1357—Moritz vs. [illegible]. |
| 1294—Harrison vs. Leopold. | 1359—Robinson vs. Stuart. |
| 1454—Burns, &c., vs. Lutz et al. | 1367—Lees vs. Mich. Cen. R. R. Co. |
| 1450—Kieth et al. vs. Van Osten. | 1370—Pelham vs. Hale. |
| | 1372—Prichard vs. Wallack. |
| | 1377—Danby vs. [illegible] Un. Ben. Society. |

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

*Held by Joseph F. Daly, J.*

No. 20—Espenscheid vs. Freund et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

*Held by Shea, C. J.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 6224—Isaacs et al. vs. Bernhard. | 6522—At. St. Bank, &c., vs. St. John et al. |
| 3707—Doll vs. Slate. | 3798—Chapman vs. Simon. |
| 3319—Friedlander vs. Epstein. | 3694—Mull vs. Murphy. |
| 3799—Holmes vs. Eickhoff. | 5144—Silverman vs. Hochstadter. |
| 5975—Stannard vs. Murphy et al. | 6517—Chapin vs. Schumann. |
| 6251—Ferdon vs. Foster et al. | 3969—Smith vs. Solds et al. |
| 5106—Browning vs. Leuterbach. | 3924—Davis et al. vs. Murray et al., &c. |
| | 6054—Eddy vs. Merritt. |

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

*Held by McAdam, J.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 6130—McDermott vs. McFeigne. | 6301—Dannier vs. [illegible]. |
| 3483—Makesson vs. Sears et al. | 6343—Homan vs. Purdy. |
| 3492—Kirkland vs. Sears et al. | 6510—Lowenstein vs. Desoir et al. |
| 5676—Holmes et al. vs. Mulry. | 3723—Scague vs. Slattery. |
| 6506—Monheimer vs. Divers. | 6140—Bearns et al. vs. Hedden. |
| 6508—Shannon vs. Hall. | 2541—McCree vs. Slattery. |
| 6543—Pacific Bank vs. Honigman. | 6666—Reid vs. Keith. |

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

*Held by Sheridan, J.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 5408—Johnson vs. Vilmar. | 6494—Dawsiger vs. Wellington et al. |
| 6069—Cheever et al. vs. Connelly. | 5858—Arnold vs. Maher. |
| 6240—Miller vs. Carpenter. | 5863—Sammis vs. Thorne. |
| 5606—Regan et al. vs. Cocine. | 5881—Silbermann vs. Schönberg et al. |
| 6461—Ives vs. Friedman. | 5870—Higgins vs. Scott. |
| 5865—Deralsmes et al. vs. Gibbons. | 5859—Empire Woolen Co. vs. Schloss. |
| 3399—Hanley vs. Murray Hill Bank. | 5728—Meade et al. vs. Schoof. |
| 3400—Hanley vs. Smith et al. | |

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

*Held by Gildersleeve, J.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Francis F. Marshall, arson. | Frederick Buck, grand larceny. |
| Henry Starr, robbery. | Adam Bandek, George Wilkowsky, George Barbour, violation Gambling laws. |
| Henry Payne, robbery. | John Smith, petit larceny. |
| Albert Lynd, robbery. | John Bergen, petit larceny. |
| Ambrose Rudinetti, felonious assault and battery. | Patrick McGlynn, petit larceny. |
| Givanni Marotta, felonious assault and battery. | |
| James Farman, Philip McGuire, burglary. | |

## *SUFFERING AMONG THE POOR.*

Many instances of great suffering among families who have hitherto been able to support themselves have within a short time been brought to the notice of the teachers engaged in the Industrial Schools of the Children's Aid Society. Mrs. S. A. Seymour, Principal of the Water street school, corner of Dover and Water streets, reports the case of a bookkeeper who has been out of employment for four months past. While engaged in business he was able to make a very comfortable living for his family, but now he is prostrated by sickness. The rent for his house is long overdue, his wife is unable to obtain work, and the entire family are dependent upon what little help the school can render them. They have been without the commonest necessaries of life, and would have suffered greatly from hunger and cold if aid had not been extended to them by the school. In the Eleventh Ward school, No. 709 East Eleventh street, Miss A. Van Vorst, Principal, there have occurred many cases of a very painful character. She relates one instance where the husband, the head of a large family, has been out of work for the past five months. Constant efforts have been made to secure employment without success. Household furniture and wearing apparel have been sent to the pawnshop until their house and wardrobe have been utterly stripped. The wife has become debilitated from want of food, and the entire family have suffered intensely from hunger and cold. In the Fourteenth Ward school, No. 93 Crosby street, Miss H. E. Stevens, Principal, numerous applications for relief have been received. Contributions to the benevolent fund of the Children's Aid Society for the relief of these and similar cases may be sent to the office, No. 19 East Fourth street, or to the ladies named in this appeal as Principals of the various schools, by whom these facts have been made known.

## *THE POST OFFICE AND THE RAILROADS.*

Since Dec. 1, 1875, the Post Office Department has been weighing all mails forwarded on the three grand trunk railway lines, with the object of obtaining a daily average of the amount of mail by which to regulate the compensation. Sixty weighers have been employed, and a clerical force of six men, all of whom will be discharged between the 5th and 20th of February, by which time it is expected the desired result will be obtained. The work has been done under the supervision of T. N. Vail, Assistant General Superintendent of Railway Service, who, upon the 1st, will take the position of General Superintendent, succeeding Mr. Bangs.

# NEW PUBLICATIONS.

## THE SECOND UNITED STATES CAVALRY.

FROM EVERGLADE TO CAÑON WITH THE SECOND DRAGOONS, (Second United States Cavalry.) An authentic account of service in Florida, Mexico, Virginia, and the Indian country, including the personal recollections of prominent officers, with an appendix containing orders, reports, and correspondence, military records, &c. (1836-1875.) Compiled by THEODORE F. RODENBOUGH, Colonel and Brevet Brigadier General, United States Army, (late Captain Second Cavalry.) Illustrated. New-York: D. VAN NOSTRAND.

The Second Dragoons—more recently and better known as the Second United States Cavalry—was originally organized under an act approved May 23, 1836. David E. Twiggs was its first Colonel, and William S. Harney its Lieutenant Colonel. These names, with those of Col. May, Major Gen. Buford, Brevet Major Gen. Philip St. George Cooke, Brevet Major Gen. Wesley Merritt, Col. I. N. Palmer, and others whose services were quite as distinguished, carry back the memory to the days of the Seminole War in Florida, then to the Mexican War, in which the organization bore a most brilliant part, following that to frontier service in California, New-Mexico, Kansas, and Utah, and finally to the war of the rebellion. From the first Bull Run to the famous battle of Cedar Creek, when Sheridan "sent the enemy whirling through Winchester," the Second Cavalry bore a prominent part in every important battle in Northern Virginia and in the Shenandoah Valley. Besides this, it executed some of the most brilliant "raids" of the war, so that its varied experiences cover all the phases of army life, and the rehearsal of its exploits recalls many of the most stirring events in our military history as a nation.

Gen. Rodenbough's gallant services in connection with the regiment abundantly entitle him to discharge the duties of its historian. He was appointed Second Lieutenant of the Second Dragoons March 27, 1861; was promoted to a First Lieutenancy the following May, and after serving with the Army of the Potomac through the campaign on the Peninsula, was appointed Captain July, 1862. At the battle of Manassas, Aug. 29-30, he was captured, but was exchanged a week afterward, and during the Rappahannock campaign in January-May, 1863, he was in constant service—among other duties commanding a squadron during the Stoneman raid. He commanded the regiment in the battle of Gettysburg, as well as during the Richmond campaign, (April-July, 1864,) accompanying Sheridan on his raid toward Charlotteville in June, and receiving a wound at the battle of Trevillian Station, which kept him out of the field for three months. He returned to his regiment in September, just in time to command it during the battle of the Opequan, where he lost an arm. One promotion after another testified to his gallantry during the war and in individual actions, until he was made Brevet Brigadier General in the regular Army in March, 1865, and in December, 1870, was retired from active service, "with full rank of Colonel of cavalry on account of wounds received while on duty."

In compiling this volume Gen. Rodenbough has modestly but wisely allowed the chief actors in the campaigns through which the Second Cavalry passed—those who have made its history—to tell their story in their own words. As a consequence, we have a succession of vivid sketches of campaigns on the frontier and of hard fighting in the field, told with an enthusiasm and force which could only spring from a memory of personal experience. Col. A. T. Lee, for instance, describes a scout with Bob Beall during the Seminole War; Gen. P. St. George Cooke gives his recollections of the campaigns of 1855-60 in New-Mexico and Kansas; a "Trumpeter's Notes," by Chief Bugler William Drown, supply sketches of the doings of the organization partly during this same period, (1859-8); "The Letters of a Subaltern" give incidents of the early days of the war, when McClellan was organizing the Army in front of Washington and come down to the famous "change of base" to the James River; one of the "raiders" describes the famous Stoneman raid of 1863; Gen. Merritt sketches the operations of the force from Beverly Ford to Mitchell's Station, covering some of its hardest fighting and its most brilliant exploits; Col. Charles McK. Leoser tells of a "Ride to Richmond in 1864," and of his subsequent experience in a rebel prison; Col. William H. Harrison describes the events from Deep Bottom to Winchester in 1864, and Major S. Smith gives his personal recollections of Fisher's Hill and of Cedar Creek. Reminiscences of less eventful times are presented by Major Alfred E. Bates, Brevet Major Lewis Thompson, and Lieut. Gustavus C. Doane, who assume the duty of describing the campaigns in the North-west from 1866-1875, including the Piegan expedition of 1870 and the two Yellowstone expeditions. Gen. Rodenbough introduces and connects these different papers with enough narrative to make them present a tolerably complete history of the organization through all its vicissitudes and exploits, and in an appendix he collects a list of the battles of the regiment, a summary of the military records of the officers, its roll of honor, and numerous orders, reports of operations, &c. A carefully-prepared index gives the names of all officers mentioned in the volume, and makes reference easy to the different documents. Maps and numerous illustrations also add to its value and attractiveness.

Such a description of the contents of this handsome volume indicates but slightly the vast amount of labor which its preparation has cost Gen. Rodenbough. Still more imperfectly does it suggest the varied interest which it possesses for the unprofessional reader. Here and there one comes upon incidents either thrilling or grotesque, and which effectively lighten up the severer narratives of skirmishes and battles. Gen. Merritt, for instance, throws into a foot-note this laughable story of the fight at Beverly Ford:

"While Dr. Wilson, Chief Surgeon of the regular brigade, was operating in a 'field' or 'flying' hospital in the cool shade of some trees, exposed occasionally to the warm compliments from the enemy's artillery, a shell suddenly fell near him as he was in the act of bandaging the leg of a dragoon who had been slightly wounded. Simultaneously with the appearance of the shell the man jumped to his feet and hopped off with surprising agility, exclaiming, 'Doctor, this isn't a good place—it's be-be-better down there!' at the same time executing the most extraordinary kangaroo leaps on one foot, while yards upon yards of the Doctor's valuable bandage was streaming over the grass behind him. The Doctor started in pursuit, calling upon the fugitive in 'gentle and persuasive' tones to halt. All the non-combatants or stragglers joined in the hue and cry, but the stampeded youth continued his comet-like course until the bandage took a turn around the stump and brought him to the ground. It is needless to say that the irate surgeon informed that patient 'for duty' on the next morning in report of the company."

Gen. Merritt, by the way, opens his contribution to this volume with some plain-spoken criticisms upon McClellan and his treatment of the cavalry when he had command of the Army. "It was a great misfortune," writes Gen. Merritt, "that the controllers of our Army organization in the early part of the rebellion did not appreciate the part that cavalry was to play in the war—a misfortune for the country—a greater misfortune for the cavalry. * * * The few cavalry regiments which were permitted by our frugal Government * * * were emasculated and disorganized by furnishing details as escorts, guides, orderlies, and small scouting parties, until nowhere in the State of Virginia was there a sufficient force of Union cavalry to meet successfully the splendidly-organized squadrons of Southern horse under Stuart and the younger Lees. No one was more to blame for this than McClellan, and no one of all the unfortunate commanders of the Army of the Potomac suffered more because of the lack of properly organized cavalry than this General. Nor did he know how to use the cavalry he had in hand. His treatment of cavalry and cavalry commanders was proverbially harsh and unjust. He divided it up with a lavish hand among his infantry corps, division and brigade commanders, so that the smallest infantry organization had its company or more of mounted men, whose duty consisted in supplying details, as orderlies for mounted staff officers, following them mounted on their rapid rides for pleasure or for duty; or in camp, acting as grooms and bootblacks at the various head-quarters. It is not wonderful that this treatment demoralized the cavalry. It is not strange that the early cavalry commanders looked with despair on their shattered squadrons, and submitted in disgust to the disintegration which their best efforts could not prevent, and afterward in silence to the abuse for failures which they did not deserve. It was not until McClellan was removed that the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac was fairly organized under Stoneman, with Buford and David Gregg as his lieutenants. Then it was that we commenced practicing the lessons which the enemy had taught us, pursuing his tactics to his ruin."

By virtue of having lost an arm in the battle of the Opequan, when he was in command of the regiment, Gen. (then Captain) Rodenbough might have been pardoned had he himself given an account of that famous conflict; but he modestly leaves that duty to others. Major Robert S. Smith in writing of the action, says:

"History has given to Gen. Sheridan all honor for his great military services rendered to his country; but has it been equally just to that noble commander, Gen. Wright, to whose matured judgment and skillful action the country has often been indebted? The world accepts success as the only proof of greatness, and by this severe interpretation it cannot now be determined whether the arrival of Gen. Sheridan at the hour he came on the battle-field of Cedar Creek was a greater misfortune to Gen. Wright than it was a benefit to the country. * * * No one could more highly appreciate his great achievement than I do. I only plead for equal justice. If Gen. Sheridan had been at the head-quarters of the Army in the morning would that have prevented the surprise upon Crook's corps? And after the enemy had gained the entrenchments behind Cedar Creek was it possible for the Army to do otherwise than fall back until a new position could be taken, and the line of battle re-formed? This was done, and an Army superior in discipline and numbers faced the enemy ready to advance when Gen. Sheridan arrived. Could the result have been different than it was with such an Army led by so experienced an officer as Gen. Wright?"

In a foot-note in which he calls attention to the fact that Major Smith does not speak of the morale of the Army on Sheridan's arrival, Gen. Rodenbough indicates that he does not fully agree with the writer in his criticisms. Still the quotation may stand as reviving a question which was discussed at the time of the battle to some extent, and which the future historian of the war may consider in describing this notable incident in Sheridan's campaigns. Such *mémoire de service* as this are chiefly valuable for the side lights which they throw upon the events with which they are connected. Gen. Rodenburgh has shown what conscientious labor, inspired by genuine enthusiasm, can accomplish in this direction, and if future compilers of similar records shall show the same care in their preparation there is no danger that such volumes may be unreasonably multiplied. On page 21 we notice an error in crediting the publication of a military order to THE NEW-YORK TIMES in 1836, some years before this journal was established.

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE USE OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, Grammar and Rhetoric combined. By JOSEPH ALDEN, D. D., LL. D., President of the New-York State Normal School. New-York: POTTER, AINSWORTH & Co. 1876.

Dr. Alden touches one of the great defects in our educational system when he says that the study of grammar does not always lead the student to speak and to write good English. "Many spend a large amount of time in the study of grammar, and acquire a good degree of skill in technical parsing and in formal analysis, without correcting their habits of inaccurate expressions." Nothing is more common than to find advanced pupils in the public schools speaking and writing bad English. But the habits are not confined to the young. It is a feature in our educational system that makes itself apparent among people of all ages, and even many persons who make writing their means of obtaining a living are constantly prone, not from taste or accident, but from deliberate carelessness or absolute ignorance, to fall into the most commonplace errors.

It would not be at all difficult to point out the several causes of this, but the task is no part of our present purpose. It is sufficient to say that one, at least, of these causes has been met by Dr. Alden with a very excellent remedy in the little volume now before us. We do not remember any work of similar character and dimensions which seems better calculated to lead the pupil to think for himself and to apply general principles in the attainment of practical results. It may, however, be well to mention that teachers who work entirely by book, and unfortunately there are too many such, will not be likely to derive all the pleasure which others who are more competent are sure to have in following out Dr. Alden's method. Every chapter is suggestive in the highest degree. The whole purpose of the book is not worked out in detail. The author has wisely left much to be filled in by the teacher, but only that. He gives the outline of what is wanted. He points out the way. He introduces a suggestion with more or less plainness, and leaves the reader to work it out to its full results. Consequently, the pupil must be prepared not only to read but to ponder very carefully over the full meaning of each section, and if he do that we can scarcely conceive it possible that he will fail in attaining to a much more perfect and practical knowledge of the language than he does with the aids that are commonly placed before him. At the same time we would have it understood that the book is well adapted to young pupils, although not intended to take the place of any of the good elementary grammers.

Although small, containing less than two hundred pages, it is comprehensive. It treats, outside of the chapters which may be described as the more simply grammatical, of the value of words, the importance of understanding their exact meaning, the analysis of thought, similes, metaphors, personification, allegory, irony, allusion, antithesis, hyperbole, euphemism, and other allied topics. Nor are the concluding chapters of less importance. In those the author has given some explicit instruction in composition and style, which will prove of much value no less on account of the conciseness of the lessons and aptness of the illustrations, than for the exactness with which they are aimed to correct many of the most common mistakes.

There are some points which a few persons term controversial, although many of the best authorities deny that they are entitled to that character, about which it may be well to note here the place which Dr. Alden takes. He does not approve, as has been the fashion among many recent compilers of school grammars, of the caprice under which *a* and *the* have been ranked among adjectives, though he attempts a compromise by telling us that it is of little consequence what they are called, provided they are used correctly. Correct use is, of course, of primary importance, but we cannot quite accept the view laid down, unless the terminology of all parts of speech is to be abolished. We do not think that Dr. Alden himself would retain his equanimity if he were to be told persistently that *man* is an adverb, *goose* an interjection, and *America* a personal pronoun.

In the chapter on gender the conventional explanations are retained, but the addition of a foot-note showing the true and very restricted limitation of gender in the English language would, in our opinion, have been useful. In his remarks on the verbs, Dr. Alden admits a subjunctive mood, and he adopts the mixed nomenclature for the tenses, a form which has not much recommendation on the ground of improvement. In fact, the form which he adopts for the classification of tense is also well open to criticism. One of the tendencies of the day is to increase the number of regular verbs, but in the lists which are given some of the indications are at the least premature. The best modern writers do not unite in preferring *catched* as the past form of *catch*. Neither is *digged* yet considered preferable to *dug*, nor *winded* to *wound*. Yet Dr. Alden is willing to give catch, dig, and wind, as well as other words of similar kind, a place among the regular as well as among the irregular verbs. He also accepts indifferently swam and swum, sang and sung, rang and rung, and other like forms of the past tenses of the respective words. Whether the English-speaking world may not be coming to an approval of these things is another question, but it certainly has not arrived at it yet. We are glad, however, to find that Dr. Alden does not insert the word plead among irregular verbs, as many reporters in our courts are very fond of doing.

We mention these matters not as faults, whatever our opinion may be in regard to them, but rather to indicate the character of Dr. Alden's views in places where great diversity of ruling will be found in different school books. The general plan of the work, the spirit in which it has been conceived, and the manner in which it has been carried out are worthy of all praise. To Miss Alden, teacher of rhetoric and English literature, the author has been indebted, he tells us, for much assistance. A considerable portion of the part pertaining to rhetoric was, indeed, written by her, so that this lady will fairly share the credit which belongs to the authorship. For it is a work of no common merit—one far in advance of anything of the kind that has come before us for a long time—and we do not doubt that it will prove no less acceptable to teachers than useful to their pupils in enabling them to acquire a more thorough and practical knowledge of the English language.

### BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*Wooed and Married.* Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

—*Sermons to the Clergy.* Boston: W. F. Gill & Co.

—*David the King.* New-York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co.

—*Drifted Asunder.* Boston: W. F. Gill & Co.

—*Among My Books.* Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.

—*Graded Lessons in English.* New-York: Clark & Maynard.

—*The Protection of Majorities.* Boston: Roberts Brothers.

—*Text Book of Prose.* Boston: Ginn Brothers.

—*American Catholic Quarterly Review.* New-York: D. & J. Sadlier & Co.

—*Pottery and Porcelain.* New-York: James Miller.

—*The Excavation of Olympia.* New-York: A. S. Barnes & Co.

—*Zell's Popular Encyclopædia—Nos.* 1 to 8. Philadelphia: Baker, Davis & Co. New-York: George De Colange & Co.

—*The Nature of Light.* New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

—*The Cambridge of* 1776. Boston: Lockwood, Brooks & Co.

—*The National Currency.* New-York: A. S. Barnes & Co.

—*Descriptive and Historical Account of Hydraulic and Other Machines.* New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co.

## HILL AND YANCEY.

### THEIR PERSONAL DIFFICULTY IN THE CONFEDERATE SENATE.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* reproduces from its issue of Oct. 4, 1865, a version of the difficulty between Benjamin H. Hill and William L. Yancey in the Confederate Senate, in order to correct the version given recently by the Nashville *American.* The *Advertiser's* statement reads thus:

"Mr. Yancey and Mr. Hill did have a difficulty in the Confederate Senate, not, however, upon a discussion of the Navy bill, but of the Supreme Court bill. Mr. Yancey had spoken; Mr. Hill in reply reviewed Mr. Yancey's record in a style which was regarded as offensive by Senators. Mr. Yancey arose when Mr. Hill had taken his seat, and remarked that as other Senators desired to speak on the question, he would not consume the time of the Senate then, but that at a proper time he would endeavor to do justice both to the Senator from Georgia and to himself. He desired only to say then that the assertions of the Senator from Georgia, in regard to what he was pleased to term his autobiography, were false, and he knew them to be false when he made them. Mr. Hill responded quickly from his seat, that he threw the falsehood back in his teeth. Upon motion the Senate went into secret session. Mr. Yancey was then appealed to to adjust the matter, but reiterated what he had said, and took his seat. Thereupon Mr. Hill threw a heavy glass inkstand, which struck Mr. Yancey on the side of his face, bruising it and causing the blood to flow profusely, but not knocking him down, or doing any serious injury. Mr. Yancey rushed at Mr. Hill, but was prevented from striking him, and here the fight ended. A committee was appointed, and retired, to report what was due the Senate for a breach of decorum. While they were out various speeches were made to reconcile the parties. Mr. Yancey was for a long time inexorable, but when appeals were made to him as to the effect such a rupture would have upon the cause, he was disposed to yield to the importunities of friends. To aggravate the matter, the committee reported censuring both parties—Mr. Yancey for the language he had used, and Mr. Hill for throwing the inkstand. Mr. Yancey protested against the report to the last, but it was finally accepted by the Senate, and was afterward reconsidered and withdrawn, upon condition that he would not prosecute his claim for personal redress any further, he reserving to himself the right to reply to Mr. Hill's speech in public, which he afterward did, in a powerful and most overwhelming effort. The Senate was engaged from about noon till midnight in the settlement of the affair. Members were bound to secrecy, and no correct statement could be obtained except from some of them since the fall of the Confederacy has made all things public. The authentic report is probably among the private papers of Mr. Yancey, but our statement is sufficiently accurate for present purposes, being had from the memory of a Senator who was an eye-witness, and is generally careful of facts. It is thus apparent that this difficulty had no effect on Mr. Yancey's rapid decline in health. In fact, abundant testimony could be adduced, if necessary, from his physicians here, to show that he had been a prey to disease for years. He had a violent attack of a spinal disease while he was convassing for the Washington Monument after the Presidential election in 1856, from which it was long doubted whether he would recover, and this completely racked and distorted his erect and small but powerful frame. He was affected for many years with the disease of the kidneys from which he died. During his last illness his pains were most excruciating, but he bore himself like a true Christian statesman, as he was, through all his sufferings. He was at times delirious with internal agony, and would make most eloquent speeches, and imagine himself in line of battle charging triumphantly on the enemies of his country. He never despaired or for once faltered in his devotion to Southern independence, but thought Mr. Davis wanting in forecast, vigor, and popular sympathies for a great leader. As to his continuously crying to be put out of sight, that is simply made out of whole cloth, and very thin texture at that. Mr. Yancey died, as he lived, loyal to his convictions. He forgave his enemies and prayed God to forgive them for the misconstruction of his motives and his conduct. A simple marble slab was put over his grave, not because he wished his resting-place hid from view, but because time was required to erect a suitable monument."

### THE SEARCH FOR ICE.

The Albany *Journal* of Tuesday evening says: "In consequence of the prospect that the ice crop this year, so far as the Hudson River is concerned, will be almost a failure, the leading ice companies are now sending out their agents to railroads leading from tide-water into the interior of river counties, along which ponds and lakes are located, to contract for all the ice they can find of sufficient thickness in such localities. Arrangements are making to run ice trains on the New-York, Kingston and Syracuse Railroad, bringing ice from ponds, lakes, and mountain streams from along that picturesque route to tide-water at Rondout, where barges will be in waiting to carry it to New-York."

# FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

### SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 27.

#### SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $21,000 N. W. C. C. G. 89¾ | 100 Pacific Mail..... 37⅜ |
| 10,000 do....... 90 | 100 North-west....b3. 41⅜ |
| 2,000 N. W. S. F....108½ | 400 do.......c. 41⅜ |
| 25,000 H. & St.J.8s.C. 85¼ | 1200 do....... 41¾ |
| 100 West. Union..b3. 77 | 70 Pittsburg....... 93¼ |
| 50 do....... 76¾ | 100 Ohio & Miss..... 22⅜ |
| 200 do....... 77 | 300 do....... 22¼ |
| 100 do....... 77 | 50 do....... 22½ |
| 100 do.......c. 77⅛ | 200 do....... 22½ |
| 1000 Erie Railway.... 17¾ | 500 do.......c. 22¼ |
| 600 do....... 17⅝ | 100 do.....s3. 22⅜ |
| 500 do....s30. 17¾ | 100 do.....b30. 22½ |
| 300 do.......c. 17⅜ | 1000 do....... 22½ |
| 40 N. Y. C. & Hud...110¼ | 75 do....... 22½ |
| 100 do.......110⅛ | 800 do....... 22⅜ |
| 28 do.......110½ | 100 do....... 22⅜ |
| 100 Mich. Central.... 61¼ | 100 do.....s5. 22⅜ |
| 15 do....... 61⅛ | 100 do.....b10. 22⅜ |
| 100 do....... 61¼ | 200 do....... 22⅜ |
| 100 Tol. & Wab...... 6⅛ | 100 do.......c. 22½ |
| 114 do....... 6 | 100 do....... 22½ |
| 100 do....... 6⅛ | 300 St. Paul Pref.... 74½ |
| 1800 Lake Shore..s3. 67 | 100 do....... 74¾ |
| 800 do....... 67 | 100 do....... 74¾ |
| 300 do.......c. 67 | 100 do....... 74⅞ |
| 100 do....... 66⅞ | 500 do.....b3. 75 |
| 2100 do....... 67 | 300 do....... 75 |
| 1200 do....... 67⅛ | 300 do....... 75⅛ |
| 200 do....... 67 | 100 St. Paul....... 40⅜ |
| 300 do.....s3. 66⅞ | 300 do....... 40¼ |
| 300 do.....b3. 67 | 100 do....... 40½ |
| 100 North-west. Pf.c. 60¼ | 100 do.......c. 40¼ |
| 200 do....... 60⅛ | 35 do....... 40⅜ |
| 200 do....... 60⅛ | 300 do....... 40 |
| 100 do.....b3. 60½ | 500 do....... 40½ |
| 700 do....... 60½ | 700 do....... 40⅜ |
| do....... 60¾ | 700 do....... 40½ |
| | 700 do....... 40⅝ |
| | 600 C., C. & I. C..... 5¼ |

#### GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $5,000 U.S.6s,C.,'81.122⅜ | $17,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.......121¾ |
| 5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.......117⅞ | 5,000 do......12.121⅞ |
| 16,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65.....12.117⅞ | 14,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.....121⅞ |
| 1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65,new..b.c.119½ | 9,000 do..b.c.b3.122 |
| 20,000 do......119⅝ | 5,000 do......b.c.121⅞ |
| 25,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65,new...12.119½ | 20,000 do......b.c.122 |
| 10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68......b.c.122⅞ | 5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, C.......119½ |
| 20,000 U.S. 5s,'81,R.116⅞ | 11,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, R........b.c.119 |

#### FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $1,000 Mich. 6s, '78.104 | 50 U. S. Ex......b.c. 59 |
| 2,000 Mo. 6s, '77....101¼ | 20 do....... 58⅞ |
| 5,000 S. C. 6s, new, J. & J......... 38 | 5 Adams Ex....b.c.104½ |
| 1,000 Alb. & Sus.1st.114¼ | 100 Union Pacific.b.c. 69¼ |
| 5,000 A. & S. 2d.b3.107¼ | 200 Harlem....... 135¾ |
| 5,000 C.&O.1st.c.on. 30 | 50 do....... 135½ |
| 25,000 do....... 30⅛ | 100 Illinois Central... 97⅞ |
| 2,000 C.& R.I.&P.7s.109½ | 100 do.....b.c. 97⅞ |
| 1,000 M. & St.P. 1st, La C. Div..... 99¼ | 300 do....... 98 |
| 4,000 do....... 99⅛ | 1800 Chi. & N. W.b.c. 41⅞ |
| 10,000 M.&St.P.C.S.F. 83 | 1500 do.....b3. 42 |
| 10,000 C.&N.W.S.F.108⅛ | 1800 do....... 42 |
| 30,000 C. & N.W. Con.102 | 900 do.....b3. 42 |
| 4,000 do....b.c.102¼ | 200 do....... 41⅞ |
| 15,000 C. & N.W. Con. Coup. G. bds.. 90 | 600 do....... 41¾ |
| 5,000 do....... 90⅛ | 500 do.....b3. 41¾ |
| 5,000 N. J. Cen. 1st, new.....b.c.115½ | 100 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c. 60¾ |
| 3,000 M. & E. 7s,'71.108 | 400 do.....s3. 60¾ |
| 15,000 H.&St.J. 8s, C. 85¼ | 100 do....... 61 |
| 11,000 Mich. So. 2d..102⅜ | 500 do....... 61 |
| 2,000 N. Y. C. 6s,'83.103½ | 400 do....... 61¼ |
| 21,000 O. & M. 2d.... 79 | 500 do....... 61⅛ |
| 2,000 West. Pac. bs. 96⅜ | 700 do....... 61¼ |
| 2,000 do....... 96¼ | 500 do....... 61⅜ |
| 20,000 Union Pac.1st.102¾ | 5 do....... 61½ |
| 25,000 do....... 102⅝ | 100 do....... 61 |
| 12,000 U. Pac. S. F... 95 | 100 do.....s3. 61⅜ |
| 4,000 do....... 94¾ | 100 do....... 61¼ |
| 1,000 Pac. of Mo. 1st. 90⅞ | 100 do.....b30. 61½ |
| 5,000 Erie 2d....... 101¼ | 200 do....... 61⅛ |
| 1,000 Erie 4th....... 99½ | 200 do....... 61 |
| 1,000 C.,C.& I.C.1st. 52½ | 100 do.....s3. 61 |
| 1,000 do....... 52¾ | 100 do.....s30. 61 |
| 1,000 do....... 53 | 100 do....... 61⅛ |
| 9,000 do....... 53⅛ | 200 do.....s3. 61⅛ |
| 1,000 St.L.&I.M.1st. 99¾ | 50 Cen. of N. J....b.c.107 |
| 5,000 Gt.W. 1st, '88. 85 | 50 do....... 106⅞ |
| 1,000 Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. Div....... 62 | 30 do....... 107 |
| 5,000 W.U.T.C.,1900. 98¾ | 300 C. & R. I...b.c.s3.108 |
| 10,000 do....... 98⅝ | 10 do....... 108 |
| 1,000 L. & N. C.,'98. 89¾ | 100 do.....b3.108¼ |
| 4,000 C. & T. S. F.bs.106½ | 400 C.,M.&St.P.b.c.b3. 40⅜ |
| 10 Am. Ex. B'k..b3.115 | 600 do....... 40⅜ |
| 5 Cen. Nat. Bank..100 | 1400 do....... 40¾ |
| 23 Bank of Republic. 89 | 200 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 75⅜ |
| 10 Ninth Nat. Bank.. 80 | 400 do.....s3. 75 |
| 200 At. & Pac.Tel.b.c. 20¼ | 200 do....... 75¼ |
| 500 W. Union Tel.b.c. 77⅜ | 100 do....... 75⅛ |
| 300 do.......c. 77⅛ | 100 do....... 75½ |
| 800 do.....b3. 77⅛ | 600 do.....b3. 75⅜ |
| 200 do.....b3. 77 | 300 do....... 75⅛ |
| 300 Pacific Mail...b.c. 37¾ | 100 Del., L. & W.b.c.118¼ |
| 50 Amer. Ex.....b3. 59½ | 200 T., W. & W.b.c.b3. 6⅛ |
| 15 N. Y. C. & H..b.c.110⅛ | 700 do....... 6⅛ |
| 100 do....... 110⅜ | 50 P.,Ft.W.&C.G.b.c.100½ |
| 70 do.......c.110½ | 46 do....... 101 |
| 100 do....... 110½ | 44 C., C., C. & I.b.c. 57⅛ |
| 400 Erie Railway.b.c. 17⅜ | 54 do....... 57 |
| 400 do.....b3. 17⅜ | 50 do....... 57⅛ |
| 50 do....... 17⅜ | 24 C., B. & Q....b.c.117 |
| 100 do....... 17½ | 20 Morris & Es..b.c.102⅜ |
| 100 do....... 17¼ | 200 Han. & St. Jo.b.c. 21⅞ |
| 100 do....... 17⅜ | 200 do....... 22 |
| 100 do.....b60. 17⅞ | 100 do.....b3. 22 |
| 100 Mich. Cen..b.c.s3. 61¼ | 100 do....... 21⅞ |
| 28 do.....b3. 61½ | 900 H. & St. J. Pf.b.c. 32⅝ |
| 100 do....... 61 | 100 do....... 33 |
| 300 do....... 61⅛ | 100 do.....s3. 33 |
| 100 do....... 61¼ | 100 Atl. & Pac. Pf.b.c. 5¼ |
| 100 do....... 61½ | 500 do....... 5⅜ |
| 700 L. S. & M.S.b.c.s3. 67 | 50 do....... 5½ |
| 200 do....... 67 | 100 do.....b3. 5½ |
| 100 do....... 67⅛ | 100 Pac. of Mo.b.c.b3. 13¼ |
| 800 do......b4. 67 | 50 do....... 13 |
| 100 do....... 67⅛ | 100 do....... 13¼ |
| 200 do.....s15. 67 | 100 do....... 13⅜ |
| 200 do.....s3. 67 | 100 do....... 13¼ |
| 1200 do....... 67⅛ | 100 do....... 13⅛ |
| 200 do.....s5. 67 | 300 C., C. & I. C..b.c. 5⅜ |
| 100 do....... 67½ | 600 do....... 5½ |
| 1200 do.....b3. 67⅛ | 600 do....... 5⅝ |
| 200 do....... 67 | 230 do....... 5⅜ |
| 100 do.....b3. 67 | 400 Ohio & Miss...b.c. 22½ |
| 800 do.....b3. 67¼ | 500 do.....s3. 22⅜ |
| | 300 do.....b3. 22⅝ |

#### SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $1,000 S.C.6s,n.J.&J. 35 | 100 Erie Railway Pf... 35⅛ |
| 19,000 C.Pac.G.B.b3..105¼ | 110 Pittsburg....... 93⅜ |
| 2,000 N.Y.C.6s,'83.c.103¼ | 200 Atl. & Pac.Pf.b3. 5½ |
| 40,000 Un. Pac. 1st...102¾ | 100 North-west'n.b3. 41⅞ |
| 5,000 C. So.1st.c.on. 70 | 800 do....... 41⅞ |
| 7,000 N.W.C.C.G.Bs. 90¼ | 100 N. W. Pf....... 61⅜ |
| 10,000 C.,C.& I. C.1st. 53¾ | 300 do.......c. 61⅛ |
| 10 U. S. Express....c. 58¾ | 300 do....... 61⅝ |
| 100 Pacific Mail....s3. 37⅜ | 300 do....... 61⅜ |
| 100 do....... 37⅜ | 400 do....... 61⅜ |
| 100 C., C. & I. C..... 5⅜ | 100 St. Paul....... 40⅞ |
| 200 do.....s3. 5⅜ | 700 do....... 41 |
| 500 Erie Railway.... 17⅜ | 300 do.....b3. 41 |
| 1000 Lake Shore...b3. 67¼ | 900 do....... 41 |
| 100 do....... 67⅜ | 100 Ohio & Miss. Pf... 49 |
| 500 do.....s3. 67¼ | 1000 Ohio & Miss..... 22½ |
| 1700 do.....s3. 67¼ | 100 H. & St. Jo....b3. 21⅞ |
| 200 do....... 67⅜ | 300 H. & St. J. Pf...b3. 33 |
| 1200 do.....b3. 67½ | |
| do....... 67⅜ | |

#### GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $11,500 U.S.6s,C.,'81.122½ | $2,000 U.S.5-20 R.'67.122 |
| 20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., 1865, new...119½ | 10,000 do.......121⅞ |
| | 10,000 U.S.5-20 C.'68.122⅞ |

#### SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $2,000 Mo. 6s, L. B...103¾ | 10 Ill. Central....b.c. 97⅜ |
| 5,000 S.C. 6s, n. F. 5 | 300 Cleve. & P. Gtd... 93½ |
| 10,000 M. & St. P. 2d. 95 | 100 C. & N.W...b.c.b3. 42 |
| 2,000 N. W. C.G.B. 90⅛ | 1000 do....... 41⅞ |
| 18,000 do.....b.c. 90¼ | 500 do.....b3. 42 |
| 10,000 C. & N. W. C...102 | 200 C.&N.W.Pf.b.c.b3. 61¾ |
| 2,000 H.& St.J.,8s,C. 85⅜ | 300 do....... 61⅞ |
| 13,000 do....... 85¾ | 2600 do....... 62 |
| 3,000 A.D.&Im.C.7s.102 | 100 do.....b3. 62½ |
| 1,000 North Mo. 1st. 86½ | 100 do.....b3. 62¼ |
| 10,000 Un. Pac. 1st...102⅝ | 100 do....... 62⅜ |
| 10,000 U. P. 7s, L. G...100⅞ | 200 do....... 62⅜ |
| 2,000 Un. Pac. S. F... 94⅝ | 100 do....... 62½ |
| 10,000 Cen. Pac. G.B.105⅛ | 100 C. & R. I...b.c.b3.108⅛ |
| 200 Canton Co.....b.c. 42 | 600 do....... 108 |
| 100 Mar.Pf., a. p...b.c. 8 | 75 Chi. & Alton..b.c.108¾ |
| 100 do.....b60. 8¼ | 500 C., M. & St. P.b.c. 41 |
| 200 At. & Pac. T...b.c. 20¼ | 100 do.....s3. 41⅞ |
| 300 West. Un...b.c.b3. 77⅛ | 400 do....... 41 |
| 100 do....... 77 | 200 do....... 41⅛ |
| 100 Pac. Mail....b.c.g. 37⅞ | 500 do....... 41¼ |
| 300 do.....s3. 37¾ | 400 do....... 41⅜ |
| 100 U. S. Exp....b.c. 58¾ | 500 do....... 41⅜ |
| 100 do....... 59 | 200 C.,M.&S.P.Pf..b.c. 75⅜ |
| 30 Adams Exp...b.c.104½ | 100 do....... 75⅛ |
| 360 N.Y.C.& H.R..b.c.111 | 200 do....... 75⅝ |
| 100 do.....s3.111¼ | 400 do....... 75¾ |
| 100 do....... 111⅛ | 500 do....... 76 |
| 100 do....... 111¼ | 100 Del., Lack. & W...118¼ |
| 50 Mich. Cen.....b.c. 61½ | 30 do....b.c.118⅛ |
| 400 Erie Railway..b.c. 17⅛ | 21 Chi., B. & Q...b.c.117¼ |
| 500 do....... 17⅜ | 10 Ohio & Miss...b.c. 22¾ |
| 100 do.....b30. 17½ | 700 do....... 22½ |
| 1000 L.S.&M.S.b.c.s3. 67⅜ | 200 H. & St. Jo....b.c. 21⅞ |
| 700 do....... 67¼ | 100 H.& S.J.Pf.b.c.b3. 33 |
| 100 do.....b3. 67⅜ | 400 C., C. & I. C...b.c. 5⅜ |
| 600 do.....s3. 67⅜ | 1500 Kansas Pac...b.c. 15 |
| 300 do....... 67¾ | 100 Pac. R. of Mo.b.c. 13 |
| 100 do.....b10. 67½ | 100 Alt. & T. H.....b.c. 6⅛ |
| 2000 do....... 67½ | do....... 6⅞ |
| 900 do.....s3. 67⅜ | |
| 100 Panama.....b.c.134¼ | |

#### SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $50,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '68..........123 | 575 North western... 42 |
| 5,000 C. C. & I. C.1st. 54¼ | 1200 do....... 42⅛ |
| 23,000 N. W. C. G. bs. 90½ | 1700 do.....b3. 42⅛ |
| 30 Del. & Hud......120 | 800 do....... 42⅛ |
| 100 A. & P. Tel...... 20¼ | 500 do....... 42¼ |
| 100 do.....b3. 20¼ | 500 do.....b3. 42¼ |
| 400 Western Un..b3. 77⅛ | 1500 do....... 42⅜ |
| 200 do.....s3. 77⅛ | 200 do....... 42⅛ |
| 800 do....... 77⅛ | 800 do....... 42⅛ |
| 500 do....... 77¼ | 300 do.....s3. 42⅛ |
| 100 Wells, Fargo Ex.. 83¾ | 500 do....... 42¼ |
| 500 Pacific Mail...... 37⅞ | 2100 do....... 42⅜ |
| 100 do.....b3. 38 | 300 do....... 42⅜ |
| 700 do.....s3. 37⅞ | 300 do.....s0. 42⅛ |
| 100 do.....b3. 38 | 100 Rock Island.....108⅛ |
| 60 N. Y. C. & Hud...111 | 100 St. Paul.....s3. 41⅜ |
| 200 do....... 111½ | 100 do.....b3. 41⅛ |
| 500 Erie Railway..... 17⅜ | 600 do....... 41½ |
| 100 Mich. Cen........ 61¾ | 100 St. Paul Pf...s3. 75⅞ |
| 100 do.....s3. 61⅝ | 300 do....... 75⅞ |
| 100 Panama....... 134¾ | 100 Tol. & Wabash.. 6⅛ |
| 200 Union Pacific.... 69½ | 200 do....... 6⅛ |
| 100 North-west. Pf... 62¼ | 300 Del., L. & W.....118⅜ |
| 400 do....... 62¾ | 300 Ohio & Miss...... 22½ |
| 500 do....... 62⅝ | 100 do.....s3. 22⅜ |
| 200 do....... 62⅝ | 100 At. & Pac. Pf.b3. 5½ |
| 100 do....... 62¾ | 200 Kansas Pac...b3. 15⅛ |
| 200 do....... 63 | 100 do.....b3. 15⅜ |
| 600 do....... 63⅛ | 300 do.....b3. 15⅛ |
| 400 do....... 63¼ | 100 do....... 15⅛ |
| 200 Lake Shore...b3. 67⅝ | 100 do....... 16 |
| 600 do.....s3. 67⅜ | 200 do....... 16⅛ |
| 100 N. J. Central.....107 | 200 do....... 16 |
| | 100 C. C. & I. C...... 5⅜ |

THURSDAY, Jan. 27—P. M.

The Stock Exchange speculation was buoyant and decidedly higher to-day, while the demand for investment securities of all kinds, more especially Government bonds and railway mortgages, was unusually active and at generally higher figures. This state of affairs is in a great measure the result of growing confidence in the future of legitimate business, and seems to afford evidence that the country is entering upon a new era of prosperity. Business men in all sections are unanimous in declaring that confidence is the one thing requisite to a sure return to prosperity, as all the other conditions exist, and the course of affairs on the Stock Exchange since the opening of the year indicates that confidence, which is proverbially a plant of slow growth, is steadily reviving. The feature of the day was the advance in the shares and bonds of the Wisconsin roads, North-west and St. Paul, the improvement ranging from ¼ to 3⅛ ₱ cent. and being, in the main, based on advices from the West, which leave very little doubt that the obnoxious Granger legislation will be repealed. North-western Common advanced from 41⅝ to 42⅝, the preferred from 60⅛ to 63¼, St. Paul Common from 40⅛ to 41½ and the preferred from 74½ to 76. Michigan Central rose to 61¾, Lake Shore to 67½, Ohio and Mississippi to 22⅝, Hannibal and St. Joseph common to 22, the preferred to 33⅛, and Missouri Pacific to 73½. The closing dealings were, as a rule, at a slight reaction. Union Pacific was firm and advanced to 70 bid at the close. Pacific Mail rose to 38, and Western Union to 77¼, closing at these prices. Kansas Pacific advanced from 15 to 16½. Erie was weak and declined to 17⅜. Among the investment shares New-York Central advanced to 111½, Rock Island to 108¼, Delaware, Lackawana, and Western to 118⅜, Pittsburg to 93½, and Panama to 134¾. Harlem sold at 135¾ and New-Jersey Central at 107. The transactions footed up 118,000 shares, the largest dealings having been in North-western, St. Paul, and Lake Shore.

The money market worked steadily, and the supply of capital was abundant throughout the day. The ruling rates to Stock Exchange borrowers were 4@5 ₱ cent., the Government bond dealers being generally supplied at 3 ₱ cent. As the mercantile demand for money is very light, as usual at this season of the year, and currency continues to flow in this direction, the banks have a superabundance of capital, which they are pressing on the market on the expectation that even lower rates will prevail than those now current. Prime commercial paper sold at 5½ to 7½ ₱ cent. The amount of National Bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $900,000.

The foreign advices reported the London market for securities firm for United States Bonds at about the closing quotations of yesterday. Consols advanced to 94¼@94⅜ for money, and to 94⅜ for the account, but closed at a reaction of ⅛ ₱ cent. Erie declined to 15⅞@16, the preferred being steady at 33@33½. As was generally expected, the Bank of England directors to-day reduced the discount rate from 5 to 4 ₱ cent. The proportion of Bank reserve to liabilities is now 43⅛ ₱ cent. against 39¼ on Thursday last, the Bank having gained £265,000 sterling for the week, and in addition £109,000 to-day. The increase in specie by the Bank of France for the week was 7,139,000 francs. The Sterling Exchange market was without important feature. At the close demand bills were weaker, and sold at $4 88½@$4 88¾, but long sterling continues steady at $4 85@$4 85½. Gold was dull at 112⅞ until near the close, when an advance to 113 took place, final sales having been made at that price. On gold loans the rates ranged from 5 ₱ cent. for carrying to flat.

Government bonds were strong, and prices advanced ⅛ to ⅜ ₱ cent. under a brisk demand. The transactions in railroad mortgages were on a large scale, the business footing up over $500,000. About $100,000 Chicago and North-western Consolidated coupon gold bonds were taken at 89¾ up to 90½@90⅝, and an equal amount of Union Pacific firsts changed hands at 102⅝@102¾. Next in point of interest were the other issues of North-west and the Pacific mortgages, St. Paul, and Hannibal and St. Joseph convertible. Among the defaulted roads C., C. and I. C. firsts advanced to 54¼, and Canada Southern firsts, coupon on, reacted to 70. Chesapeake and Ohio firsts, coupon on, sold at 30@30⅛. State bonds were quiet and firm.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1876.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold receipts | $366,240 00 |
| Gold payments | 197,402 71 |
| Gold balance | 47,771,374 39 |
| Currency receipts | 573,734 75 |
| Currency payments | 855,938 01 |
| Currency balance | 36,738,125 50 |
| Customs | 147,000 00 |

#### CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 27.

| | Wednesday. | Thursday. |
|---|---|---|
| American Gold | 112⅞ | 113 |
| United States 5s, 1881, coup | 118⅛ | 118¼ |
| United States 5-20s, 1867, coup | 122½ | [illegible] |
| Bills on London | $4 85@$4 85½ | $4 85@$4 85½ |
| New-York Central | 110½ | 111½ |
| Rock Island | 108 | 108⅛ |
| Pacific Mail | 37¾ | 37⅞ |
| St. Paul | 40⅛ | 41⅛ |
| St. Paul Preferred | 74¼ | 76 |
| Lake Shore | 67⅝ | 66⅜ |
| North-western | 41½ | 42⅛ |
| North-western Preferred | 60 | 63¼ |
| Western Union | 77⅛ | 77¼ |
| Union Pacific | 68¾ | 70 |
| Toledo and Wabash | 6 | 6¼ |
| Delaware, Lack. and Western | 118 | 118⅜ |
| New-Jersey Central | 107 | 107 |
| Panama | 134 | 134¾ |
| Erie | 17¾ | 17⅜ |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 22¼ | 22⅜ |
| C., C. and Indiana Central | 5⅛ | 5⅜ |
| Harlem | 136 | 135¾ |

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

| | Highest. | Lowest. | No. of shares. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York Central | 111½ | 110⅝ | 1,473 |
| Harlem | 135¾ | 135¾ | 250 |
| Erie | 17⅞ | 17⅜ | 5,270 |
| Erie Preferred | 36 | 35½ | 100 |
| Lake Shore | 67½ | 66⅞ | 23,120 |
| Wabash | 6¼ | 6 | 1,514 |
| North-western | 42⅜ | 41⅝ | 22,075 |
| North-western Preferred | 63¼ | 60⅛ | 12,500 |
| Rock Island | 108¼ | 108 | 1,300 |
| Milwaukee and St. Paul | 41½ | 40⅛ | 15,800 |
| Milwaukee and St. Paul Pf. | 76 | 74½ | 6,035 |
| Pittsburg | 93½ | 93⅜ | 375 |
| Del., Lack and Western | 118⅜ | 118¼ | 530 |
| New-Jersey Central | 107 | 107 | 150 |
| Michigan Central | 61¾ | 61¼ | 1,065 |
| Illinois Central | 98 | 97⅞ | 500 |
| Union Pacific | 70 | 69 | 300 |
| C., C. and Ind. Central | 5½ | 5¼ | 3,230 |
| Hannibal and St. Joseph | 22 | 21⅞ | 900 |
| Hannibal and St. Joseph Pf. | 33⅛ | 32½ | 900 |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 22⅝ | 22¼ | 6,925 |
| Ohio and Mississippi Pref. | 49 | 49 | 100 |
| Missouri Pacific | 13½ | 13 | 725 |
| Atlantic and Pacific Pref. | 5½ | 5¼ | 1,100 |
| Panama | 134¾ | 134¼ | 210 |
| Western Union | 77¼ | 77 | 4,150 |
| Atlantic and Pacific Tel. | 20½ | 20¼ | 700 |
| Pacific Mail | 38 | 37⅝ | 2,120 |
| Canton | 42 | 42 | 200 |
| Alton and Terre Haute | 8⅞ | 6⅛ | 200 |
| St. L., K. C. and N. Pref. | 8 | 8 | 200 |
| Kansas Pacific | 16½ | 15 | 2,800 |
| Wells-Fargo & Co. Express | 83¾ | 83¾ | 180 |
| United States Express | 59 | 58¾ | 350 |
| Total sales | | | 118,482 |

The following were the closing quotations of Government Bonds:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| United States Currency, 6s | 124¾ | 125 |
| United States 6s, 1881, registered | 121½ | 121¾ |
| United States 6s, 1881, coupons | 122½ | 122¾ |
| United States 5-20s, 1864, registered* | 114½ | .... |
| United States 5-20s, 1864, coupons* | 114½ | .... |
| United States 5-20s, 1865, registered | 117⅞ | 118⅛ |
| United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons | 117⅞ | 118⅛ |
| United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg | 119⅛ | 119⅜ |
| United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons | 119⅛ | 119⅜ |
| United States 5-20s, 1867, registered | 121⅞ | 122 |
| United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons | 121⅞ | 122⅛ |
| United States 5-20s, 1868, registered | 122⅞ | 123⅛ |
| United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons | 122⅞ | 123⅛ |
| United States 10-40s, registered | 118⅞ | 119⅛ |
| United States 10-40s, coupons | 119⅜ | 120 |
| United States 5s, 1881, registered | 116⅞ | 117 |
| United States 5s, 1881, coupons | 118¼ | 118½ |

*Called.

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin $42,000 for interest and $48,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold cleared | $24,702,000 |
| Gold balances | 1,235,500 |
| Currency balances | 1,560,785 |

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

| | |
|---|---|
| Currency exchanges | $66,905,180 |
| Currency balances | 3,340,458 |
| Gold exchanges | 8,500,506 |
| Gold balances | 1,082,251 |

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

| | |
|---|---|
| Arkansas 6s,Funded. 38 | Han.& St.Jo.,due'76.100⅜ |
| Ark.6s,L.R.& Ft.S.is 12 | Han.& St.Jo.,due'86.100½ |
| Ark. 7s, Mem.& L.R. 12 | Han.& St.Jo.,due'87.100½ |
| A.7s,L.R.P.B.& N.O. 12 | N. Y. Reg. B.'L'n....104 |
| A.7s,Miss.O.&R.Riv. 12 | N. Y. Coup. B. L'n..104½ |
| Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen.R. 12 | N. Y. 6s, G. L. 1891...117 |
| Connecticut 6s.......106 | N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.. 16½ |
| Georgia 6s.......... 96 | N. C. 6s, Apr. & Oct. 16½ |
| Ga. 7s, new bonds...103 | N.C 6s,N.C.R.J.& J.. 54 |
| Ga. 7s, indorsed......100½ | N.C.6s,N.C.R.Ap.&O 54 |
| Ga. 7s, Gold Bonds..101 | N.C.6s,NCR.c.off J&J 40 |
| Indiana 5s...........101 | NC.6s.NCR.c.off A&O 40 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Illinois coup. 6s, '77.101 | N.C.6s,Fund.Act,'66. 10 |
| Illinois coup. 6s, '79.101 | N.C.6s,Fund.Act,'68. 9½ |
| Illinois War Loan...101 | N.C.6s,newbds.J.&J. 8 |
| Kentucky 6s.......101 | N.C.6s,newbds.A.&O. 8 |
| Louisiana 6s...... 42 | N.C.6s,Sp'lTax, cl. 1. 2½ |
| La. 6s, new bonds... 42 | N.C.6s,Sp'lTax, cl. 2. 2¾ |
| La. 6s, N. Fl'g Debt.. 42 | N.C.6s,Sp'lTax, cl. 3. 2¾ |
| La. 7s, Penitentiary. 42 | Ohio 6s, 1881.........107 |
| La. 6s, Levee Bonds. 42 | Ohio 6s, 1886.........112 |
| La. 8s, Levee Bonds. 33 | Rhode Island 6s.....107 |
| La. 8s, L. Bds of '75. 42 | Tennessee 6s, old.... 46¾ |
| Michigan 6s, '78-'79.104 | Tenn. 6s, new bonds. 45 |
| Michigan 6s, '83....105 | Tenn. 6s, N. B. N. S.. 45⅛ |
| Michigan 7s, '90....111 | Texas 10s, of 1876...102 |
| Mo. 6s, due in '76...100¼ | Virginia 6s, old..... 37 |
| Mo. 6s, due in '77...101 | Va.6s, new bds. 1866. 38 |
| Mo. 6s, due in '78...101 | Va.6s, new bds. 1867. 38 |
| Mo. 6s, due in '79...101 | Va. 6s, Consol bds... 75¾ |
| Mo. 6s, due in '80...101 | Va. 6s, ex mat'd coup. 69 |
| Fund.Bs.,due in'94-5.102½ | Va.6s, deferred bds.. 9⅛ |
| L.B.,due '81 to'91 inc.102¼ | Dist. Col. 3.65s, 1924. 68¾ |

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

| | |
|---|---|
| Al. & Susq. 1st bds.114¾ | Cleve.&Tol.new bds.104½ |
| Al. & Susq. 2d bds...107½ | Clev.,P.& A. old bds.101¾ |
| B., H. & Erie 1st.... 18 | Clev.,P.&A.new bds.103¼ |
| B., H. & Erie g'td.... 17 | Det., Mon.& Tol. bds.103 |
| B.,C.R.& M.1st 7s, g. 41¾ | Buffalo & Erie n.bds.104½ |
| Ches. &Ohio 6s 1st... 30⅛ | Buffalo&S'te Line 7s.101 |
| Ches. & Ohio ex C... 26¾ | Lake Shore Div. bds.104½ |
| Chic. & Alton 1st....112½ | LakeShoreC.Reg.1st.104½ |
| Chic. & Alton Inc....104 | Lake Shore C. C. 2d. 96½ |
| St.L.,Jack've&C.1st.102½ | Lake ShoreC.Reg.2d. 96½ |
| Chic.Bur.&Q.Con.7s.108 | Marietta & Cin. 1st.110 |
| Chic., R.I.&P.1st 7s.109 | Mich.Cen. c. 7s,1902.102 |
| C.R.I.&P.S.F.I.6s,'95.101 | M.C. 1st 8s, 1882 S. F.113½ |
| Cen.R.of N.J. 1st. n.115¼ | N. Y. Cen. 6s 1887...103½ |
| Cen. R. of N.J.1st,C.109 | N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.100 |
| Cen. R. of N.J.Conv.107 | N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub...100 |
| L. & W. B'e C., g'td. 96⅞ | N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876..103½ |
| Am.Dock & Im. bds.101½ | N.Y.Cen.&Hud.1stc.120¼ |
| M. & St.P.1st 8s,P.D.117 | N.Y.Cen.&Hud.1str.115½ |
| M.&S.P.2d 7 3-10,P.D. 99¼ | Hud. R.7s,2dS. F.'85.112¾ |
| M.&S.P.1st7s,$G.R.D 94 | Harlem 1st 7s, coup..117 |
| M.&St.P.1st.LaC.D. 99⅛ | Harlem 1st 7s, reg...117⅛ |
| M.&St.P.1st,I.&M.D. 90⅛ | North Missouri 1st.. 86 |
| M. & St. P.1st,I.& D. 82 | Ohio & Miss.con.S.F. 98 |
| M. & St.P.1st,H.& D. 82 | Ohio & Miss. con.... 98 |
| M. & St.P.1st,C.&M. 93¾ | Ohio & Miss. 2d con. 70 |
| M. &S.P.Consol.S.F. 82½ | Cen. Pac. gold bds..105⅛ |
| Chic. & N. W. S. F..108⅛ | Cen.Pac.SanJoa.b'h. 93⅜ |
| Chic. & N. W. I.bds.102 | Cen.Pac.Cal&Or.1st. 91⅜ |
| Chic. & N. W. C. bs.102 | Cen. Pac. L. G. bds.. 97¼ |
| Chic. & N. W. E. bs. 95 | Western Pacific bds. 96½ |
| Chic. & N. W. 1st.....106½ | Un. Pacific 1st bds..102⅝ |
| Chic.& N.W.C.G.bs. 90⅛ | Un. Pacific L. G. 7s.100⅞ |
| Iowa Mid. 1st 8s..... 92½ | Un. Pacific S. F..... 94¾ |
| Galena & Chic. Ext.108¼ | So. P. R. bds. of Mo. 62 |
| Peninsula 1st Con...102 | Pacific R. of Mo. 1st. 90½ |
| Chic. & Mil. 1st...... 96 | Pacific R. of Mo. 2d. 70 |
| Winona & St. P. 1st. 78 | Pitts., Ft. W.& C. 3d.102 |
| Winona & St. P. 2d. 69 | Clev.&Pitts.Con.S.F.108¼ |
| C.,C.,C.& I.1st7s S.F.107¾ | Clev.& Pitts.4th S.F.101¼ |
| C.,C.,C.& I. C. M.bs. 96 | Col.,Chic.& Ind. 1st. 53¼ |
| Del., L. & W. 7s C...118 | St. L. & Iron M. 1st. 99½ |
| Morris & Essex 1st.116 | St. L. & Iron M. 2d.. 62½ |
| Morris & Essex 2d...112½ | Alton & T. H. 1st....107 |
| Mor. & Es. 7s of '71..108¼ | Alton & T.H.2d,Pref. 91 |
| Mor. & Es. 1st C. G.107½ | T., P. & War., E. D. 81½ |
| Erie 1st. Ext.......107 | T., P. & War., W. D. 74 |
| Erie 3d 7s, '83.......100½ | T., P. & War. 2d..... 35 |
| Erie 4th 7s, '80...... 99 | T. P. & W. Con. 7s.. 32 |
| Erie 5th 7s, '88.......100½ | Tol. & Wab. 1st, Ex. 85½ |
| Long Dock bds.......103½ | Tol. & Wab. 2d...... 55 |
| Han. & St. Jo. 8s C.. 85 | Tol. & W.Con. Conv. 33 |
| Dub. & Sioux C. 1st.104 | Han. & Naples 1st.. 35 |
| Dub. & S. C. 2d D...104 | Gt. West. 1st, '88.... 85 |
| Cedar F. & M. 1st.... 83 | Gt. West. 2d, '93.... 57¼ |
| Ind., B. & West. 1st. 27½ | Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90. 49 |
| Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d..102 | Laf.,Bl'n.& Miss.1st. 65 |
| M.So.&N.I.S.F.7₱c.108⅛ | W. Un. bds., 1900 C.. 98¼ |
| Cleve. & Tol. S. F....106½ | W. Un. bds., 1900 R. 98 |

And the following for City Bank shares:

| | |
|---|---|
| American Exchange.114½ | Imp. and Traders'..190½ |
| Butchers' and Drov.125 | Mercantile..........104 |
| Central National.... 99½ | Merchants'...........118 |
| Chatham............136 | Nassau..............103 |
| City.................300 | New-York............130½ |
| Corn Exchange.......130 | Ninth National...... 80 |
| First National.......200 | North America...... 98 |
| Fourth National..... 91 | Park.................125 |
| Fulton...............152 | Phenix.............. 94 |
| Gallatin National....129 | St. Nicholas.........102 |
| German American.... 79 | State of New-York...105 |
| Germania............110 | |

#### PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JAN. 27.

*Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.*

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| City 6s, old | 103½ | 103¾ |
| City 6s, new | 106⅜ | 106⅞ |
| Camden and Amboy Railroad | 136½ | 136¾ |
| Pennsylvania Railroad | 55⅞ | 56 |
| Philadelphia and Reading Railroad | 53⅜ | 53¼ |
| Lehigh Valley Railroad | 63⅛ | 63⅝ |
| Catawissa Railroad, preferred | 45 | 45⅛ |
| Philadelphia and Erie Railroad | 21⅜ | 21⅞ |
| Northern Central Railroad | 38 | 38⅛ |
| Lehigh Navigation | 51 | 51⅛ |
| Lehigh Navigation, Gold Loan | 103¾ | 104¼ |

The Trustees of the Sixpenny Savings Bank have ordered the payment of interest, on and after Feb. 15, at the rate of *Six ₱ cent. ₱ annum* on deposits of $500 and under, and *Five ₱ cent.* on sums over $500.

# COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 27, 1876.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce at this port since our last have been as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, pkgs | 15 | Hides, No. | 339 |
| Bees-wax, pkgs | 8 | Hides, bales | 12 |
| Cotton, bales | 1,561 | Leather, sides | 9,122 |
| Copper, bbls | 32 | Oil-cake, pkgs | 959 |
| Dried Fruit, pkgs | 65 | Pork, pkgs | 651 |
| Eggs, bbls | 1,751 | Beef, pkgs | 867 |
| Flour, bbls | 11,901 | Cut-meats, pkgs | 1,180 |
| Wheat, bushels | 24,460 | Lard, pkgs | 1,303 |
| Corn, bushels | 38,414 | Lard, kegs | 268 |
| Oats, bushels | 11,206 | Butter, pkgs | 3,138 |
| Rye, bushels | 100 | Cheese, pkgs | 475 |
| Barley, bushels | 20,500 | Tallow, pkgs | 162 |
| Grass-seed, bags | 646 | Dressed Hogs, No. | 678 |
| Beans, bbls | 87 | Spelter, pcs | 4,058 |
| Peas, bushels | 22,700 | Tallow-oil, bbls | 20 |
| Corn-meal, bbls | 200 | Starch, bxs | 1,557 |
| Corn-meal, bags | 1,649 | Tobacco, hhds | 197 |
| B. W. Flour, pkgs | 273 | Tobacco, bxs. and cs. | 64 |
| Oat-meal, bags | 203 | Whisky, bbls | 406 |
| Hops, bales | 276 | | |

COFFEE—Rio has been very quiet at unchanged prices; sales at Baltimore of 2,500 bags, by the Zamoyden, and 5,000 bags, by the Cricket, on private terms....Stock of Rio and Santos here, 205,291 bags, and at the outports, 119,472 bags, with 136,100 bags afloat and loading for the United States....Other kinds have been in light demand at former rates, with the recent movements (part previously reported) summed up thus: 795 bags Maracaibo, 602 bags Laguayra, 462 bags Ceylon, 250 bags Jamaica, and 190 bags San Domingo, sold in lots for consumption within our range; also, 5,255 bags San Domingo, 136 bags Jamaica, going forward to Europe (partly to Hamburg) from first hands....The stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning was 46,271 bags and 103,015 mats....We quote invoices thus: Rio, good ordinary, 16½c.@16¾c.; fair, 18c.@18¼c.; good, 18¾c.@19c.; prime, 19¼c.@19½c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 16½c.@20¼c., gold; Santos, fair to good invoices, 18c.@19c.; Java invoices, 24c.@27c.; Maracaibo, 18c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19c.; Savanilla, 17½c.@19½c.; Mexican, 17½c.@18½c.; Macassar, 20c.@21c.; Ceylon, 18c.@20c., and San Domingo, 15½c.@16c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been quoted rather easier in price for early delivery, on a very moderate movement, mostly for shipment....Ordinary quoted at 9⅝c.; Low Middling at 12⅜c.@12⅝c., Middling at 13⅛c.@13 5-16c....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 1,224 bales, (of which 790 bales were on last evening,) including 955 bales to shippers, 246 bales to spinners, and 23 bales to speculators....And for forward delivery an active business has been reported, but at lower prices....Sales have been reported since our last of 26,900 bales, (of which 6,500 bales were on last evening, and 20,400 bales to-day,) with 400 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with January options closing at 13⅛c.; February, 13 5-32c.; March, 13 11-32c.@13⅜c.; April, 13 9-16c.@13 18-32c.; May, 13 25-32c.; June, 13 31-32c.@14c.; July, 14⅛c.@14 5-32c.; August, 14 13-16c.@14¼c., showing a decline of ⅛c.@3-16c. ₱ lb., closing weak....The receipts at this port to-day were 1,561 bales, and at all the shipping ports were 32,366 bales, against 20,015 bales same day last week; and thus far this week, 119,438 bales, against 121,382 bales same time last week....The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 2,906,265 bales, against 2,496,930 bales the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (five days) to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 37,335 bales; to the Continent, 33,518 bales; stock in New-York, 148,103 bales; consolidated stock at all the ports, 865,115 bales.

*Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.*

| | Uplands. | Alabama. | N. O. | Texas. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ |
| Strict Ordinary | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ |
| Good Ordinary | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11¼ | 11¼ |
| Strict Good Ordinary | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | 12 | 12 |
| Low Middling | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ |
| Strict Low Middling | 12⅞ | 13 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ |
| Middling | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ |
| Good Middling | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13 5-16 | 13 5-16 |
| Strict Good Middling | 14 | 14 | 13⅞ | 13⅞ |
| Middling Fair | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ |
| Fair | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15¼ | 15½ |

*Stained.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Good Ordinary | 9⅞ | Low Middling | 11½ |
| Strict Good Ordinary | 11 | Middling | 12¼ |

FLOUR AND MEAL—Trade in this line has been moderate....The main inquiry for State and Western Flour to-day has been from export buyers, chiefly for regular Shipping Extras, in lines, and for Medium Red and Amber Winter Wheat extras, for the English market; and for City Mill and Minnesota Extras, for the West Indies and South America. Under somewhat freer offerings prices have favored purchasers slightly on these grades. Superfine and No. 2 Flour less sought after, and the latter, especially dock lots, difficult to dispose of, unless at low figures. Trade and Family Extras in rather slack demand, on home trade account, at about previous quotations. Not much call noted for unsound Flour, and the reported sales, mostly in job lots. The firmness in ocean freights operates against the export interest....Sales have been reported since our last of 13,850 bbls., of all grades, including unsound lots, at $3 75@$8, chiefly at $4 25@$5; very interior to choice No. 2 Flour at $3 25@$4, chiefly at $3 45@$3 75, from dock and delivered; very poor to choice Superfine and Western at $4 25@$4 75, chiefly at $4 45@$4 75; inferior to choice Extra State, $4 85@$5 30, chiefly at $5@$5 20 for lines; choice to fancy do., $5 20@$5 80; City Mills Extras, $5 10@$6 65, mainly at $5 80@$6 15; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 85@$5 30, chiefly at $5@$5 25 from dock and delivered; round-hoop Ohio at $4 85@$5 30, for small lots and lines; very poor to very choice Minnesota Extras, straight, $5 25@$7 25, chiefly at $6@$6 75, and Patent at $7@$9 50, mostly at $7 75@$8 50; Western trade and Family Extra, Spring Wheat stock, $5 35@$6 85; fair to very choice Western trade and Family Extras, Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock, $5 45@$6 85; Western White do. Extras, $5 65@$8 50; St. Louis Extras, $5 65@$8 25, with fancy do. at higher figures; Extra Genesee, $5 85@$7 ₱ bbl. Included in the sales have been 6,900 bbls. shipping stock, in good part State, Minnesota, and City Mill product, on the basis of our quotations....A fair business has been reported in Southern Flour, mainly in very good trade Extras, wanted for shipment to the West Indies and South America, at about steady rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,900 bbls., in lots, at $4 25@$4 75 for inferior to choice Superfine; $4 80@$6 30 for very poor to choice shipping Extras; $6 40@$8 75 for ordinary to very choice trade and family Extras mostly within the range of $7 25@$7 85....A slow movement has been reported in Rye Flour at drooping rates....We quote at from $4 10@$5 30 for poor to very choice superfine. Sales, 330 bbls. in lots, mostly at $5@$5 25 for Superfine....Corn-meal has been very quiet since our last, with little inquiry noted from any source, and values generally quoted weak, decidedly so in the instance of inferior and common lots of Yellow Western, supplies of which have been accumulating. We quote at from $2 85@$3 40 for poor to very choice Yellow Western; $2 85@$3 35 for White do.; $3@$3 25 for New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $3 60@$3 65 for Brandywine, from dock and delivered....Sales have been reported of equal to 550 bbls....Corn-meal (in bags) has been generally slow of sale within the previous range of $1 10@$1 65 for poor to very choice ₱ 100 lb. Most dealings in common lots at $1 10@$1 20....Buckwheat Flour has been very moderately sought after within the range of $1 75@$2 25 for State and Pennsylvania, poor to very choice, ₱ 100 lb., the latter an extreme....Oat-meal has been selling only in small lots in the local market, within the range of $5 75@$6 75 for domestic, and $6 50@$7 50 for Canada, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been moderately sought after, chiefly on export account, though in part for milling. Prime to very choice No. 1 and 2 Spring has been held with firmness, on light offerings, checking business. Best No. 1 Minnesota Spring wanted for shipment and for milling purposes, with bids reported of $1 35, in store, and up to $1 38@$1 40 asked, in store and afloat. Prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat, quoted steady at $1 25, and comparatively scarce but quiet. No. 2 Chicago Spring, wholly nominal. Dealings to-day have been mostly in No. 3 Milwaukee and rejected Spring, prices of which were quoted rather weak, though not decidedly altered. Winter Wheat has been moving slowly. The main call has been for prime Red, and prime to choice Amber, in part for export but the bids have not been satisfactory, and transactions as reported have not been important. Extra choice White in some request, but held altogether above the views of buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 91,000 bushels, at $1 11 for Nos. 2 and 3 Milwaukee Spring, Mixed, afloat, (about 1,000 bushels of No. 2 in the lot of 9,100 bushels;) $1 09@$1 10 for fair to very good No. 3 Milwaukee Spring, afloat, partly, for milling; 98c.@$1 for rejected Spring, chiefly at 98c., in store, for export; 90c.@$1 05 for odd lots of rejected and mixed Spring; $1 47 for choice Amber Pennsylvania; and within the previous range (nominally) for Red, Amber, and White Western....Trade in Corn has been moderately active, with the demand for early delivery in good part for export, opening rather more firmly, subsequently yielding slightly, and closing about steady. A little animation reported in old Corn at quoted rates, which show a slight decline....Sales have been reported since our last, of 92,500 bushels at 62¾c.@63c. for new Mixed Western, New-York inspection, chiefly at 63c., closing about steady at this rate; 62¼c. for new Low Mixed do.; 58½c.@63c. for ungraded new Mixed Western, odd lots; 56½c. for "no grade," New-York inspection, afloat; 62¾c.@63½c. for new Yellow Western; 69½c. for old Mixed Western, in store; 63c., (in part) for new White Western, car lots; 70c. for old do., afloat; 54c. for unmerchantable; 61½c.@64½c. for poor to choice new Yellow Southern, from dock, and delivered mainly at 64c.@64½c. for choice, afloat; and 64c. for White (2,400 bushels) and Yellow (1,800 bushels) New-Orleans, in store....A fair inquiry, mostly speculative, was noted for new Corn, for February delivery, with sales reported of new Mixed Western, New-York inspection, 15,000 bushels, February option, at 63¼c., and 25,000 bushels do. at 63c. ₱ bushel, which was the closing quotation....Rye has been quite dull since our last, with State quoted wholly nominal; Canada, in bond, 88c.@90c., and Western, 86c.@88....Barley has been quite moderately inquired for at somewhat irregular prices, with sales reported since our last of 5,000 bushels Canada West at $1 15; 2,500 bushels Canada on private terms, and 2,500 bushels State, called six-rowed, at 95c. ₱ bushel; also (rumored) 10,000 bushels Canada West at $1 18, but without confirmation....A limited inquiry has been noted for Barley Malt, which has been quoted generally nominal within the range of $1 20@$1 45 for about fair to very choice Canada, cash and time; $1 12½@$1 30 for four-rowed State, cash and time, and 90c.@$1 12½ for two-rowed do., do....Sales reported of 7,000 bushels Canada on private terms....Canada Peas have been in some demand for shipment, with strictly prime, in bond, to arrive, quoted up to $1 05 asked, but without reported transactions....Buck-wheat continues in limited request, with prime State quoted nominally at 58c. ₱ bushel....More activity has been reported in Oats, which have again improved slightly in price, closing firmly. Local trade demand good. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 71,000 bushels at 48c.@48½c. for fair Mixed Western (20,000 bushels); 48c.@50c. for ordinary to good White Western, chiefly at 48c.@48½c. for (22,000 bushels) ordinary light; 52c. for prime White State: 49c. for prime Mixed State, closing with this price bid for prime, and 49½c. bid for choice; 49c. for New-York Light Mixed; 46c. for New-York No. 3, and 49c. for New-York No. 2 White (eight car loads)....Feed has been very quiet, within the range of $16 50@$22, as extremes, with the main dealings reported at $17@$18 50 for 40 to 60 lb. stock ₱ ton, market quite heavy....Bale Hay has been firm and in fair request, with shipping qualities within the range of 75c.@85c., and retailing qualities at 95c.@$1 10 ₱ 100 lb. Clover, 65c.@80c. Salt Hay, 60c.@70c....Rye Straw has been in demand at full rates, within the range of 80c.@$1 20; Oat, 70c.@80c. ₱ 100 lb.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been very quiet, since our last, within the range of $1 60@$1 67½ for Strained to good Strained; $1 75@$2 12½ for No. 2; $2 25 to $3 75 for No. 1; $4 50@$7 25 for Pale to extra Pale and Window Glass, ₱ 280 lb....Tar has been slow of sale at $2 12@$2 37 ₱ bbl....City Pitch dull at $1 87½ ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been inactive, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at 37c. ₱ gallon. Sales, 100 bbls.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been moderately sought after and quoted firmer at 8¼c.@8⅜c., in bulk, and 11¼c. in shipping order for early delivery....Refined has been in fair demand and held more confidently in the local market with early delivery at the close 14⅜c.@14½c.; sales, 5,000 bbls. at 14⅜c....Refined in cases, 19c.@20½c....Naphtha, 9c.@9½c....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at the close, 14⅛c.@14¼c.; sales, 6,500 bbls. at 14⅛c.@14 3-16c....At Baltimore, for early delivery, 14c.@14⅛c.; sales 5,000 bbls. at 14c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted steady on a moderate movement for early delivery....Sales for early delivery have been reported of 550 bbls. new Western Mess at $20 65@$20 70 for uninspected and $20 87½@$21 for inspected, mainly inspected....Western Prime Mess quoted at $19 75@$20; City do., $21 75@$22; Extra Prime, new, $16 ₱ bbl. Sales, 150 bbls. Prime Mess, part at $20....And for forward delivery, Western Mess, February options, quoted at $20 70@$20 80; March at $20 80@$20 85; April at $20 95@$21, and May at $21 25 without transactions, other than 500 bbls. January option, at $20 75 ₱ bbl....Dressed Hogs have been in fair request, with City quoted at 9⅛c.@9⅞c. for heavy to light, and Pigs at 10c.@10⅛c. ₱ lb....Western Hogs at 8⅞c.@9¼c. ₱ lb....Cut-meats have been in moderate demand at steady rates....Sales have been reported of 15,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 12c. for 11 to 11½ lb. average; 29 bxs. Rib Bellies, heavy, at 10⅝c.; 300 bbls. Pigs' Tongues, at $15@$15 50; 100 bxs. Backs, at Boston, on private terms; and sundry small lots of City bulk stock within our range....We quote: Pickled Shoulders at 8¼c.@8½c.; Smoked Shoulders at 9½c.@9¾c.; Pickled Hams 12c.@13c.; Smoked Hams at 14c.@15c.; Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 10 to 11 lb., at 12c.@12¼c....Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., at 8½c. for prompt delivery....Western Pickled Hams, in tcs., quoted at 12c.@12½c....Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., at the West, 7¼c....Bacon has been in fair demand and firm in price....City Long Clear at 11c.@11⅛c.; Western Long Clear, 11c., delivered....Sales have been reported of 100 bxs. City Long Clear at 11c.@11⅛c. ₱ lb....Western Long and Short Clear, prompt delivery here, quoted at 11⅛c.@11¼c.; Short Clear, early delivery, at 11¾c....And for Western delivery, Long Clear quoted at 10½c., Short Clear at 10¾c., and Short Rib at 10½c....And for Western delivery, 200 bxs. Short Rib, at Kansas City, at 10⅛c.; 600 bxs. Long Clear, at Chicago, at 10⅛c.@10¼c., mainly at 10⅛c.; and 750 bxs. Long and Short Clear, also at Chicago, at 10½c....Western Lard less active and a shade lower, closing about steady at the decline....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 1,200 tcs. prime at 12⅝c.—of which were 1,000 tcs. (last evening) for shipment, and 200 tcs. (to-day) for refining purposes....And for forward delivery of Western Steam, sales have been made of 1,850 tcs. February option, at 12 9-16c.@12⅝c., closing at 12 9-16c.@12 19-32c.; 1,250 tcs. March, at 12 11-16c., closing at 12 11-16c.@12 23-32c.; 1,750 tcs. April at 12⅞c., closing at 12 13-16c. as the best bid; 500 tcs. June at 13c. Also 250 tcs. changed from February to March, at a difference of ⅛c., and 1,250 tcs. from February to April, at a difference of 5-16c....City Lard dull and lower with sales reported of only 100 City Steam and Kettle at 12½c., and small lots of No. 1 do., 12⅛c....Refined Lard in moderate request and weaker in price, quoted for the Continent at 12⅞c., and for the West Indies at 12½c.@12⅝c. ₱ lb. Sales have been reported of 500 tcs., for the Continent, at 12⅞c.; 150 tcs., for South America, at 13⅜c....Beef has been quiet, but without important changes as to price....We quote barreled Beef at from $11 50@$12 50 for Extra, and $10 50@$11 50 for Plain Mess; $15 50@$16 50 for Packet, ₱ bbl.; sales, 100 bbls....And Tierce Beef quoted thus: Prime Mess, $23; India Mess, $25; City Extra India Mess, $30 50@$32....Beef Hams have been rather more sought after and quoted steady at $23@$25 for good to very choice Western, and $22@$22 50 for best new Southern....Sales have been reported of 50 bbls. Western on private terms; and 200 tcs., part at $22@$22 50 for Southern....Butter and Cheese quoted firm for the best makes, which meet with a comparatively ready sale....Fresh Eggs in moderate request at unchanged figures, ranging from 21c.@25c. for fair to very choice....Tallow has been in more demand for early at firm prices, with sales of 100,000 lb. prime City, for export, at 9 5-16c.; and 50,000 lb. Country at 9⅛c.@9⅜c., the latter for very choice....Stearine dull with prime Western, in tcs., quoted at 12⅜c.@12⅞c., and prime City, 13c. ₱ lb. Sales reported of 31 tcs. prime Western at 12⅜c.; 50 tcs. off grade, do., on private terms; and, rumored, a sale of City, in hhds., at the quoted rate, but without confirmation.

WHISKY—Quoted up to $1 11 ₱ gallon, on sales of 100 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The general market has been quiet since our last. Grain room most wanted, chiefly for British ports, with rates quoted firm. A little more demand noted for room for Cotton, mainly for Liverpool, on the basis of recent quotations, but shipowners have been claiming somewhat higher figures, thus checking operations. Offerings of Provisions and Flour fair at late rates. Chartering business in all interests slow. Tonnage for Petroleum, Grain, and Cotton in some request, and held with rather more confidence. Vessels for the Cuban Sugar trade inquired for to a moderate extent at unchanged quotations. Tonnage for Lumber and Coal in slack demand....For Liverpool, the engagements reported, since our last, have been, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; and, by steam, small lots of Cotton at ¼d. ₱ lb., which rate was reported bid; 2,000 bushels Wheat at 8d. ₱ bushel; 200 tcs. Beef at 6s. ₱ tierce; 300 bbls. Pork at 4s. ₱ bbl.; 55 tons Leather at 50s.; 30 tons Maple at 35s.; 1,100 bxs. Bacon (part through freight) at 32s. 6d.@35s., and 150 pkgs. Tallow, reported on private terms, quoted at 30s.@32s. 6d. ₱ ton. Also a ship, 1,453 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, (as chartered there,) on private terms, last quoted at 45s....For London, by sail, 16,000 bushels Wheat at 9½d. ₱ bushel, and, by steam, 8,000 bushels Corn, at 9¼d. ₱ 60 lb., and 230 tons Provisions, in lots, reported as within the range of 40s.@45s. ₱ ton; also, a British ship, 799 tons, hence, with Oil-cake, reported at 23s. 6d. ₱ ton....For Glasgow, by steam, 250 pkgs. Seed and 7,000 Staves reported on private terms....For Bristol, by steam, 20,000 bushels Corn, at 9¼d. ₱ 60 lb....For Hull, by steam, 250 bxs. Bacon, at 35s. ₱ ton....For Antwerp, by steam, 1,000 tcs. Lard, on private terms, quoted at 42s. 6d.@45s. ₱ ton; also, a Norwegian bark, 676 tons, with about 4,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 9d. ₱ bbl., (with option of Hamburg or Bremen....For Hamburg, by steam, 900 pkgs. Provisions, part reported at 2 reich-marks; 50 bales Cotton, 1,600 bags Coffee, 850 bags Clover-seed, and 150 bbls. Honey, (reported as of recent shipment,) at current rates....For Japan, (option of three ports,) an American bark, hence, with about 17,500 cases Petroleum, reported at about 35c. ₱ case....For Matanzas, an American schooner, 449 tons, with empty casks, from Philadelphia, at $1 10, currency....For the north side of Cuba and back to Philadelphia, an American schooner, reported at $3 for Sugar, $4 50 for Melado, and $3 for Molasses....For the Continent, a Swedish bark, with about 3,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported at 4s. 9d.@5s. ₱ bbl., according to ports....For the Mediterranean or Adriatic, a bark, hence with about 3,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported on private terms....For Alicante, a British brig, 250 tons, hence with about 9,000 cases Petroleum, reported at 25c. ₱ case.

# The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 28, 1876.


*AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.*

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—NORMA. (Italian Opera.)—Mme. Theresa Titiens, Miss Beaumont, Signor Bacoel.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MARRIED IN HASTE.—Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Ada Dyas.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—PIQUE.—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ROSE MICHEL.—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., John Parselle, Miss Rose Eytinge.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR.—Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mr. E. L. Davenport.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

RACES THEATRE.—SONGS, DANCES, DRAMA. FARCE.—Mr. Josh Hart.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE.—CURIOSITIES.—Afternoon and evening.

COLOSSEUM.—GRAND SPECTACLE DIORAMA of the Prussian Siege of Paris. Afternoon and evening.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.—Mr. E. J. Montague, Miss Marie Gordon.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.—Tony Pastor.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES.—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

ST. PETER'S HALL.—AN EVENING OF SONG.—Mr. C. S. Fischer, Trinity Glee Club, and others.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—LECTURE, by Prof. W. Hawkins, "Science and its Relation to Art."

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The Democratic Senators have now held a caucus at Washington in the hope of arriving at some understanding with regard to their "policy" during the remainder of the session. They managed to decide upon one thing—namely, "not to have any of the foolishness in the Senate that had been seen in the House." This is the way in which a Democratic Senator puts the matter. The resolution is a sound one, so far as it goes, although not particularly complimentary to Mr. RANDALL and Mr. MORRISON. The great difficulty, however, remains, and that is to make something out of nothing—to go on before the public with the appearance of having a policy, when in reality the party is utterly destitute of anything of the kind. No doubt it is an advantage to avoid gross mistakes, and the Democrats in the Senate will find it easier to do this than their associates in the House, who are daily obliged to face very troublesome questions, and who are embarrassed with several Southern members who are endowed with what is vulgarly called the "gift of the gab." That is about the least profitable gift which a Democratic "statesman" can be blessed with just at this moment; but being in a mah, it is bound to come out. If a caucus could prevail upon some of the talkative members to simply hold their tongues, half the dangers of the situation would be avoided. But a Southern gentleman who likes to hear himself talk can no more be restrained from making a speech than a duck can be prevented from taking to the water. Hence the prospects of the Democrats making a good "record" this session are not by any means brilliant.

Our State officers do not seem to be in accord with Democrats in Congress on the subject of "economy." They are evidently in favor of a liberal expenditure, and a redistribution of the currency. Mr. BIGELOW, that flexible politician—a Republican to-day, a Democrat to-morrow, "everything by turns and nothing long"—asks for the modest appropriation of $70,000 for clerks, who are to be employed in "tabulating the census." He proposes to employ a number of female clerks, which will doubtless help him very much at some future election when "woman suffrage" has been adopted. The Adjutant General also asks for a large sum for copying records. The clerks in his office were engaged during office hours in the last election in sending out "campaign documents." It is this, probably, which has rendered it necessary for him to apply for more money now. We have not heard much from Gov. TILDEN lately. Is he keeping his eagle eye on the proceedings of his subordinates?

We really thought that Mr. ETHAN ALLEN was no more. During the Greeley campaign, he issued a circular giving us to understand that the streets would "run down with blood" if the usurper GRANT were re-elected; and, as violent emotions are proverbially injurious to the nervous system, we fancied that poor Mr. ALLEN had worn himself out, and was now sleeping well after life's fitful fever. But here he is again with another circular, issued in the name of the "Liberal Republican National Committee." The Liberal Republicans have been trying very hard to sell out to one of the regular parties during the past three years, but evidently the bidding has been very slow. Mr. ALLEN now comforts the brethren by assuring them that the "Liberals are to-day in a commanding position before the country"—a fact of which few persons seem to be aware. It has been his aim, he says, to prevent the Liberals "holding the balance of power," and in this, at least, ETHAN ALLEN has been thoroughly successful. He now calls upon the immense army at his back to rise against "Democratic Harlequins," "Charletans," [sic,] and "Eleventh-hour Zealots"—all with a great profusion of capital letters. The general style of this valuable document is very like that of the "Silly Billy" articles which proceed in a copious stream from the celebrated tall tower. We must turn Mr. ALLEN over to the Democratic harlequins—we have no use for him in our party.

The robbery of banks is now becoming a regular trade, and the persons who follow it are evidently more than a match for bank managers. Something more is needed for the protection of valuable property in these institutions than patent safes and combination locks. The raid upon the Northampton National Bank will cause the ruin of many a family, for bonds and other securities to the value of $670,000 were stolen, and most of them were lodged on special deposit, so that the bank cannot be held responsible for them. The robbery was planned and carried out in the most daring manner, seven men having gone to the house of the Cashier, compelled him to reveal the secret of the combination, and then quietly emptied the contents of the safe at their leisure. Events such as this will make people very careful how they intrust their property to the care of banks, and may perhaps induce bank managers to keep two or three well-armed men on guard at night, and give up the idea that *any* safe can be deemed absolutely secure.

The letter which we publish to-day from the President of the Council of Political Reform explains the scope and purpose of Mr. PRINCE'S bill for placing a limit to the increase of Municipal indebtedness, in a way which will commend the bill to public support. The only exception to be taken to Mr. WEBB'S statements is where he assumes that the assessment bond debt "adds nothing to the public liability." In theory it does not, but in practice it does, and in the following cases: 1. Where assessment bonds are issued to pay for improvements, for which the City is assessed as an adjoining property-owner. For example, the improvement of Eighth avenue along the whole extent of Central Park would involve the liability of the City to pay at least half of the assessments. 2. In cases where assessments are vacated by order of the courts, the City has to assume the burden which has been shifted from the shoulders of property-owners on the ground of technical irregularities or other causes. This used to involve an annual addition to public burdens of about a million of dollars, but through recent amendments of the Assessment laws, the evil has assumed much less formidable proportions. 3. In cases where the cost of any work payable from assessments is greater than can be paid out of the legal maximum of a charge equal to fifty per cent. of the value of the property benefited. The filling in of the Harlem flats will probably be a case in point. 4. Where, owing to the rapid diminution of value of certain classes of property on which assessments have not been paid during the last few years, the City finds that such property will not realize the amount of assessments and accrued interest chargeable upon it. In all these cases, part of the assessment bond debt becomes a charge upon the general tax-payers, and must either be paid out of current taxes, or transformed, as it usually is, into a portion of the permanent debt.

These facts do not interfere with the main argument of Mr. WEBB'S letter, but they show the necessity for placing limits to the issue of assessment bonds, as well as to the issue of bonds which are more obviously a lien upon all the property in the City. The shortest way to do that is to limit the amount of work payable from this source which can be undertaken in any one year. That, we believe, is done in a bill introduced by Mr. FISH the other day, which prevents such work being undertaken unless after public letting, and prohibits the issue of more than half a million of new assessment bonds per annum. As the yearly collection of assessments ought to exceed this amount, the bill will effect a gradual contraction of this branch of the "temporary" debt, and will thus form the supplement which is needed to a bill for limiting the issue of long bonds.

A matter which at one time threatened an indefinite delay of business, was disposed of yesterday when the Senate passed the bill to repeal the Gray Nuns act. The bill now goes to the Governor. In the Assembly, Mr. SLOAN was cordially supported in his motion to dismiss the resolution alleging mismanagement of the affairs of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. It was evident that this resolution was a mere lobby job, and after satisfying himself that there was no foundation for the charges made in it, and vainly waiting for some one to call the resolution from the table, Mr. SLOAN took the decisive course of moving that the subject be dismissed. The member who introduced it apologetically explained that it had been handed to him by a person "who said he was a stockholder" in the company, and wanted to withdraw the resolution. This was refused, and the motion of Mr. SLOAN was adopted unanimously, which is cold comfort for the lobby. Mr. KILLIAN succeeded in getting in his resolution in reference to the savings banks of this City, but in a less objectionable form than he presented it on Wednesday. In its present shape, it simply calls for a report on the condition of these banks from the Superintendent of the Banking Department. What is known as the "Old Soldier" bill was also presented yesterday, and it is not a little surprising to find a gentleman of Judge HOGEBOOM'S standing consenting to introduce it.

The amended constitution of Pennsylvania gives stockholders in railroad and other corporations the right of cumulating their votes in order to insure the representation of minorities on the Board of Directors of such companies. For instance, the holder of one share may, in voting for a Board of twelve members give all the twelve votes to which he is entitled to one candidate, or may distribute them as he sees fit among any number of candidates up to twelve. It is rather amusing to find that a judicial decision embodying the plain and universally accepted meaning of the cumulative voting plan has been received in Pennsylvania as a very important piece of information. One paper announces the discovery that its effect is "to open the door to the undeveloped Fisks and Goulds of the future to steal the control of corporations with a minority of their stock." In proof of this theory there is cited the case of a Lancaster institution where one man owned 700 out of 1,200 shares, and cast the votes to which these entitled him for an entire board of twelve Directors, of whom he was one. But a minority representing the other 500 shares, by cumulating their votes on seven Directors elected, a majority of the board of the corporation. The obvious moral of this episode is that the owner of 700 shares in seeking to grab a larger representation than that to which he was entitled, was very properly left with a smaller one than was his due. The cumulative system is an excellent check upon greed and injustice in the apportionment of influence either in the affairs of corporations or communities. That over-grasping majorities should be liable to be cheated out of their rights is surely much less of an evil than that minorities should have no rights at all.

*RESUMPTION AT THE GREEK KALENDS.*

The discouraging announcement came the other day from Washington that the Democratic members of the House Committee on Banking and Currency are unanimous in favor of repealing the Resumption act, and of putting a stop to the contraction of the currency. They are in favor of resumption, they take pains to inform us, their only difficulty being in devising a satisfactory measure which will accomplish the object. We should say that this difficulty is likely to prove a rather formidable one. To accomplish the task of resuming without fixing a day, and without retiring the greenbacks, is a feat which would prove a pretty severe stretch of the ingenuity of even a more versatile financier than Mr. COX. The declaration of the man who was in favor of the law, but opposed to its enforcement, was logic itself when compared with the utterance of this astute committee.

The Democrats do not dare to outrage the intelligent sentiment of the country too greatly by repealing the Resumption act outright, without offering some measure to take its place. They doubtless hope to concoct some pretended scheme of resumption which will tide over the present political emergency, and prove satisfactory to the inflationists, by stopping the contraction of the currency, and at the same time conciliate those pseudo-resumptionists who hug the delusive hope that resumption may be reached without contraction. In short, they seek to devise some measure which will "keep the word of promise to the ear but break it to the hope." If a measure can be devised which will delude the people into the belief that resumption is to take place in the near future, without any present effort or preparation, and which will serve its purpose until after the next Presidential election, they are willing to take the risk of the fraud being afterward exposed.

We beg to warn these ingenious committeemen at the start that no such piece of political jugglery will prove successful. The sentiment in favor of the early resumption of specie payments is too deep seated and too intelligent to permit its advocates to be led into any such palpable trap. The cry that the contraction of the currency is injuring the trade of the country is the merest moonshine. So far as any contraction has taken place, it has been the consequence and not the cause of the depression of trade. The Resumption act, which authorized the unlimited increase of the bank circulation, requires that greenbacks shall be retired and destroyed to the extent of eighty per cent. of the bank notes issued. This is the only compulsory contraction enforced by any law, and as ten dollars are issued to every eight dollars retired, there is nothing in this provision to which the most uncompromising opponent of contraction can object. This, then, cannot be the contraction which the committee considers it its duty to stop. The only other way in which the currency can be reduced under present laws is through the operation of the act of June 20, 1874, which permits any bank to reduce its circulation to $45,000, on depositing legal tenders in the Treasury equal in amount to the circulation to be retired. The reduction of the bank circulation which has taken place under this act is purely voluntary on the part of the banks. A large amount of bank notes has been retired, it is true, but it has been because the banks have not found it to their advantage to keep it out.

Is it not perfectly plain that if there had been any real demand for more money, the banks would not have voluntarily surrendered so large a portion of their circulation? Does the committee propose to repeal this provision, and require every bank to keep its circulation to the maximum point, whether it can use it profitably or not? There is no other logical course open to them. If they are in earnest in their determination to stop the reduction of the volume of the currency, they must recommend the repeal not only of the Resumption act of Jan. 14, 1875, but also of the act of June 20, 1874. They must prohibit both the compulsory retirement of the greenbacks under the former act, and the voluntary retirement of the bank-notes under the latter. By any other course, they will fail to accomplish their object, and will still leave the country exposed to the ravages of their favorite bugbear of contraction. The report of the Controller of the Currency shows that there were only $15,721,175 of bank circulation issued from June 20, 1874, to Nov. 1, 1875, while the amount surrendered under the act of June 20, 1874, and otherwise retired, was $36,453,422, making the net decrease of the bank circulation $20,732,247. The greenbacks retired under the Resumption act to the same date amounted to only $8,763,756, so that out of an apparent reduction of $29,496,003 in the gross circulation of the country, over *seventy per cent.* is chargeable to the voluntary action of the banks under the act of June 20, 1874.

We advise the members of the committee to give their days and nights to the study of the suggestive tables of the Controller's report, before publishing any further manifesto of their intentions. Perhaps a few hours might be profitably expended in the study of some of the simpler elementary works on currency and finance. If, after this preparation, they still remain convinced that the country is being ruined by the reckless contraction of the currency, then let them carry out their convictions to their logical result. Let them recommend not only that the Government be prohibited from retiring any of its issues, but that no bank shall be permitted to surrender a dollar of the precious circulation which the country needs so much. Let them declare that for every bank-note lost or destroyed the bank shall forthwith put another in circulation, and make it a penal offense for a bank to keep a dollar idle in its vaults so long as anybody is willing to borrow it. If after all this the country should be ruined, they would have the satisfaction of knowing that it was not done by contraction.

*CHURCHES AND TAXES.*

The very able and cogent letters of Mr. GEORGE H. ANDREWS, on the recommendation of the President with reference to the taxation of church property, have deservedly attracted a great deal of attention. Mr. ANDREWS' long connection with the tax office of this City, his general experience in public affairs, and the extremely candid and temperate tone which he has adopted, have enabled him to treat with peculiar success a subject of a most delicate nature, and one surrounded with many difficulties. That he has very fairly contested the grounds on which the President recommended that church property should be taxed cannot, we think, be denied. The President based his proposition mainly on the enormous growth of this kind of property, which he predicted would by the year 1900 "exceed $3,000,000,000." Mr. ANDREWS has shown very conclusively the fallacy of the principle on which this estimate was made. The President had assumed that the ratio of the property in 1875 to that in 1850, for instance, would be the same as the ratio of the property in 1900 to that in 1875—an assumption with nothing to sustain it, neither the figures of the census nor the facts as known to those familiar with the growth of churches. The President also suggested that this (estimated) enormous accumulation would not be regarded with patience by the general public, and might even lead to bloodshed if the injustice involved in its exemption from the burdens attaching to other property were not remedied. But Mr. ANDREWS shows that such a result would be unlikely, because the property would be so generally distributed that the tax-payers, who alone could be wronged by its exemption, would nearly all receive some benefit from such exemption. In other words, it would be hard to find any considerable number of tax-payers who would not themselves have to pay some part of any tax that should be levied on church property, since nearly all who pay taxes on real estate are members and supporters of churches.

Again, Mr. ANDREWS was able to show that the exemptions suggested by the President would leave things in a state more open to objection than now. The President would exempt burial grounds, but these, in the case of most large ones, are no longer connected with churches, but are owned by corporations declaring regular dividends. But it is proper to say that it was almost certainly the intention of the President to favor the exemption only of such burial grounds as are attached to churches, or owned by church societies, and kept for the interment of members. This qualification was not explicitly stated by the President, but it was involved in the context. The other exemption (that of church edifices) is, as Mr. ANDREWS shows, substantially that now allowed by law. On the whole, it seems probable that the President, misled as to the amount of church property, and perhaps as to the exact nature of the actual exemption enjoyed, has been betrayed into an anxiety on this subject for which there is no pressing occasion.

Mr. ANDREWS does not, however, content himself with showing that the exemption of church property from tax is not likely to lead to any such results as the President apprehends. He undertakes, in addition, to show that such exemption is economically an advantage, and, viewed in the proper light, is just. He contends, and doubtless with entire accuracy, that the conversion of property to church uses has, as a general rule, increased the taxable valuation of other property in the neighborhood to such a degree that the taxes which the church property would have paid, if not exempted, are less than the increase in taxes paid by surrounding property. In short, taking the whole neighborhood of a church together, it pays the public to hold out exemption from taxes as an inducement to church building. This is a simple and satisfactory statement of a plain business proposition, and it cannot be gainsaid, so far as we can see.

The plea which Mr. ANDREWS makes for the justice of exemption rests on the theory that church societies are corporations not for the acquisition but for the expenditure of money; that all taxation, to be sound and safe, should touch only income, but that in these cases there is no income; and that the State can properly make a distinction between property held for beneficent and unselfish purposes and that held for profit or enjoyment. No one will deny that this view of the case has considerable force, and probably with the great majority of that portion of the community which attends church it would be regarded as conclusive. But the degree of cogency conceded to this argument will depend altogether upon the theory of the proper functions of Government held by those to whom the argument may be addressed. To those who believe that the action of Government should be confined as nearly as possible to simply protecting life and property—in other words, to keeping the peace at home and abroad, and providing for the enforcement of justice between the various members of the community—churches cannot seem entitled to exemption from the common burdens. By the theory to which we have referred, all property is equally to be protected and equally to be taxed, and the purpose to which its owners may choose to devote it cannot be considered. The State, as a State, according to this view, has no interest in the propagation of religion or the care of souls. Moreover, those who expend the revenues of the State, or determine from what sources they are to be obtained, have, in this view, no right to expose themselves to the danger of being deceived by the professions of men. If they are allowed to exempt property professedly devoted to unselfish purposes, they cannot judge of the genuineness of the devotion, and it would not be difficult to cite many instances in which church property is very remotely connected with self-abnegation and benevolence on the part of its owners.

Logically this theory is capable of very effective support; but we do not suppose that one in ten of those who have any interest in this subject would accept it. On the contrary, we suspect that the great body of the sober citizens to whom the exemption of church property is expected by the President to be a very sore subject, leading to possible violence toward church-owners, really look upon it either with indifference, or with good-natured acquiescence and negative approval.

*A SUGGESTION TO SCANNELL & CO.*

There is now lying at the Police Hospital in San Francisco a Chinaman who was recently assaulted by unknown persons. When picked up by the Police, it was found that his skull was fractured in four different places, and his brains seriously disarranged. Though it was expected that he would live but a few hours, the doctors rearranged the pieces of his skull, removed some three ounces of brain, which they judged to be entirely superfluous for the purposes of a Chinese washerman, and, in short, did everything in their power to make him comfortable. Instead of dying in the course of the night, as any intelligent Caucasian would have done, the Chinaman went to sleep, and woke up the next morning with an excellent appetite. Since then he has been alternately conscious and unconscious, but has certainly become no worse than he was when brought to the hospital. He eats with evident pleasure, and remarks at intervals, "hi-yah," and "ah-you." The interpreter asserts that these remarks are merely exclamations of regret—possibly at the condition of his skull; but inasmuch as half a dozen doctors daily hold consultations by his bedside, and try to stimulate his mental processes with probes, it is quite possible that his language savors more of Chinese profanity than of ordinary regret.

Now that we have so many lunatics who persist in amusing themselves by shooting their fellow-men, the discovery that a Chinaman's head can be broken and his brains disarranged without fatal results is a timely and valuable one. Men like SCANNELL and LANDIS must have their amusements as well as saner men, and our aim ought to be to provide them with subjects on which to exercise their homicidal fancies without serious injury to the community. Even if a lunatic shoots with as much care and intelligence as LANDIS displayed in shooting CARRUTH in that precise part of the brain in which, according to the surgeons, a bullet does the least harm, he is always liable to kill his man. When SCANNELL experiences his next paroxysm of insanity, he will doubtless shoot some Anglo-Saxon and kill him; and when LANDIS, after his present difficulty is over, goes forth to practice with his revolver, he will be reasonably sure to put the State to the expense of a second inquiry into his mental condition. But if we were to import a quantity of Chinamen, for the private shooting of homicidal lunatics, Messrs. SCANNELL and LANDIS and their kind would no longer be compelled to shoot valuable Anglo-Saxons, with the probability of killing them. They could have all the pleasure of murder, without its fatal consequences. An inexhaustible means of amusement would be at their command at a very moderate cost. LANDIS and SCANNELL might even make up a match to shoot fifty Chinamen each, from traps, without costing themselves as much as a single murder trial costs. If they were to hit their Chinamen only in the head, the majority of the wounded could probably be repaired and made to serve for much subsequent shooting; for it is obvious that a Chinaman who can recover after having his skull split open in four places, and his superfluous brains removed, could feel no very great inconvenience from the passage of a rifle ball through his head.

It may be suggested that however much amusement the shooting of Chinamen might afford to lunatics, it would fail to meet the views of the Chinamen themselves. This is very true, but the necessity for providing something for the lunatics to shoot is evident and pressing. It has been decided by numerous juries that it would be inhuman to prevent the temporary lunatic from committing homicide whenever he feels the impulse so to do. We must therefore either let him shoot us, or we must provide him with other targets. There can be little doubt in the minds of most people that it is better to have Chinamen shot than to be shot themselves. Chinamen are abundant and cheap, and as it now appears are provided by beneficent nature with heads admirably adapted to serve as targets. If we are to continue to hold the theory that every lunatic ought to be licensed to shoot at any and all times, by all means let us satisfy his desires and save our own lives by supplying him with Chinamen.

*MORE "ECONOMY."*

The estimates of the War Department for the support of the Military Academy for the next fiscal year call for an appropriation of $437,470. The bill reported by the Committee on Appropriations recommends an appropriation of $243,641, being a reduction of nearly two hundred thousand dollars. The retrenchment proposed is to be made by a general reduction of salaries and cost of maintenance, and by striking out an appropriation for the completion of some unfinished buildings. Some of the gentlemen who advocate this reduction seem to think that the position of instructor at West Point is one which is especially coveted on account of its ease, luxury, and good pay. Mr. HAMILTON, of New-Jersey, for example, drew a very rosy picture of the West Point Professor's life. He fancied this fortunate person established in a free and handsomely-furnished house, drawing commutation for rations, forage, horses, &c., and enjoying full pay meanwhile. This speaker figured up a gross income of seven thousand dollars per year which the West Point Professor receives, allowing market rates for the perquisites allowed him, his "furnished house" being set down at $1,150 per year, and other things in proportion. When Mr. HAMILTON added to these the attractions of a salubrious situation, nearness to New-York, a picturesque landscape, and freedom from the vicissitudes of frontier military duty, he was prepared to say that the position ought not to yield a liberal income.

Nothing more unfair than this could possibly be said of the position of instructor at the Military Academy. And it may be added that the spirit in which these reductions of the appropriation are proposed is, throughout, equally unjust. Take the case of the Superintendent, for example, whose pay and emoluments were singled out as an illustration of the extravagance with which the whole establishment is maintained. That officer receives, as a Colonel of the Army, $3,500 per year, and under the law an additional sum of $1,000 is allowed him for the necessary expense of entertaining visitors. He would have this pay and income, as Colonel, if he were on the frontier or in any other line of duty—no less, no more. He would also have quarters allowed him, wherever he happened to be. At Fort Walla-Walla, for example, he would have a log-house. At West Point his house is lathed and plastered. But, all the same, the "quarters" allowed by law are bare walls. The scenery of the West Point region is charming, but not sufficiently remunerative to warrant any reduction of the regular pay of the army officer whose assignment to duty allows him to enjoy it. The cost of living at West Point is declared by competent authority to be greater than in this City; and the expense of rations is as much as at any point in the United States.

This wild and blundering attack on the Military Academy is characterized throughout by the same sort of ignorance of details as that which is exposed by a simple examination of the facts touching the compensation of the Professors. It was hastily assumed by the advocates of this reduction that West Point officers enjoyed special favors in the way of commutations. They propose to cut these off. This would make an assignment to duty at the Academy almost ruinous to any officer who had not a private fortune of his own. On the frontier or on mustering duty he might draw his full pay and contingencies, included in which is his increased pay for long service. Sent to the Academy, where he is out of the line of promotion, and where he is deprived of all hope of the prizes held up to his old comrades, he is to be shorn of part of his regular pay and commutation, and put on short rations. If these penny-wise economists desired to deliver a damaging blow at the Military Academy, they could not have done better than this.

It is too late in the history of the nation to enter any plea in behalf of the value of the United States Military Academy. As was said in debate the other day, both the North and South profited by the use of the men which that institution has given to the country. There may have been a vulgar prejudice against the Academy as an "aristocratic" establishment. It may be that some of the sharp men who are at work in the Appropriations Committee have thought well to cut down expenses as a concession to such an unfounded opinion. But it should not be forgotten that the military cadets come from poor families, as well as from the rich; and when it is proposed to strike off a considerable percentage of the amount allowed by the Government for the education of these boys, it is also proposed to make it more difficult for poor men's sons to go there and be fitted for the service of their country. The *morale* of the Army always has depended, and always will depend, upon the thoroughness of the education at West Point. It is unfair to ask men who have gone into the military service for life to revise their calculations and give up part of their moderate income. It would be shabby behavior to grind these young fellows at the Academy down to a point of sustenance below that of the average American student. But this is exactly what is proposed by this marvelous piece of economy from the Committee on Appropriations.

*LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.*

LIMITATION OF THE CITY DEBT.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In your comments of yesterday on the bill introduced in the Senate of the State on the 25th inst., requiring this City to create a sinking fund to reduce and keep its public debt below ten per cent. of the assessed value of the property taxed, you find objections that are well founded, without some explanation. This bill, which was drawn by a distinguished member of the Law Committee of the Council of Political Reform, and under the supervision of this committee, and not, as was erroneously stated in your Albany correspondence, by another organization, is intended only as a provisional measure to anticipate an amendment to the Constitution of the State of the same general purport. Such an amendment this Council of Reform is preparing, and will offer in a few days to the Legislature, unless it is found best to have it take another direction. The difficult problem to be solved in such a prohibitory law is, how to limit the increase of the permanent debt of the City for fraudulent or useless purposes, and still allow for possible emergencies and existing obligations. The maximum limit of ten per cent. was fixed more for the purpose of drawing out the public sentiment on this point than as the settled conviction of the committee which had in charge the drafting of this bill. If the public will sustain a lower percentage, say eight per cent., such an amendment will be very cheerfully accepted by the framers of the bill. Such a limitation of the funded debt would undoubtedly be practicable, and would subserve every good interest of the City. If any necessity were to arise requiring public expenditures that should go into the permanent debt, this bill provides the offset of a sinking fund to redeem it.

But the temporary debt of the City is another matter, and must be treated with remedies of a different character. This class of indebtedness is expressed by assessment and revenue bonds. Neither of these sets of obligations is a direct—only a contingent—lien on the private property of the City. Both are merely the evidence and result of liabilities previously contracted according to law, and add nothing to the public liability. Both are expedients for the accommodation of tax-payers, and are every way in their interest, if the business is properly done. They are more properly in the nature of a temporary loan than of a debt.

Assessment bonds are issued for a term of three years, to facilitate the carrying on of various kinds of public works in progress. It is true that the faith of the City is pledged for the redemption of these bonds and the yearly interest on them, but for their ultimate payment the City is secured by a lien on the property affected by these improvements, which it can summarily enforce. Most of these bonds, however, mature before the assessment for which they are issued is collected. The amount of these assessment bonds outstanding on the 1st of January, 1876, was $21,322,200, nearly the whole of which was for the redemption of maturing assessment bonds. There was but $472,200 increase in the amount of such bonds over the amount of the same class of bonds Jan. 1, 1875. The only alternatives, therefore, under the present system of carrying on the public works of this City manifestly are either to repudiate these obligations or pay them from taxation, or renew them as they mature and wait for the collection of the assessments, as is the present practice. The latter is unquestionably the only course. The only stage in these proceedings at which these assessment obligations can be properly treated is in the act which creates the public liability. The creditors of the City have the legal right, when their part of the engagement has been complied with, to have their money, or the negotiable representative of it, and then to have it honored at maturity. No law should prevent this.

Revenue bonds merely anticipate the collection of the yearly taxes, and run but for one year or less. The City, it is true, is holden for the payment of these bonds, with interest, but it is secured on all the real and personal property of the City, which it can seize and sell to satisfy these bonds. While the practice of collecting the taxes at the close instead of the beginning of the year continues, the issue of these bonds is essential to carry on the City Government. Their amount is limited by the amount of the current public expenses authorized by law falling due before the taxes come in to meet them. No law should interfere with this arrangement unless the taxes are made payable at the commencement instead of the end of the year.

The only way of diminishing either of these two classes of public indebtedness is to reduce the public expenditures. This the Council of Political Reform proposes to do by attempting to secure the passage of a series of bills imposing conditions and limitations on the power of the City to incur indebtedness, and then to prevent the fraudulent and wasteful exercise of what powers are given to the City authorities. Some of these bills have already been introduced into the Legislature. Others are soon to follow.

These methods of relieving the tax-payers of this City from the excessive burden of public expenses is so favorite an idea with your paper that we hardly need to ask for your co-operation in these particular measures of reform. They are so manifestly called for that if they are pressed on this community and on the Legislature by the press of this City they cannot fail to accept them to do their part in carrying out these measures of reform, in which THE TIMES has taken so conspicuous a part.

W. H. WEBB.
President of the Council of Political Reform.
NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 27, 1876.

DOWER AND RIGHT OF DOWER.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In your editorial in THE TIMES of Jan. 16 in reference to the bill recently introduced into the Legislature proposing a change in the existing law of dower, you say in conclusion: "There is very little reason to suppose that the Legislature will now undertake to tamper with it, especially as it is quite certain that the whole legal profession would unanimously disapprove of any such action." As a member of the Bar of this City for twenty-eight years, with considerable experience in questions regarding real estate, I beg, on behalf of myself and, I believe, a large majority of the profession, respectfully to dissent from that conclusion. Dower is one of the few relics of feudalism which our Revised Statutes have allowed to remain unchanged, although all or nearly all others have been "swept away by edicts as stern and unrelenting as the torch of Omar." Until the year 1848, in this State, the husband by marriage became the sole owner of all the personal property of the wife, and even of her rents and real property, if reduced to his possession. To this the wife's right of dower was the only offset and protection. Since 1848 a radical change has occurred in respect to the wife's right to her individual or separate property, while the law respecting dower remains the same. The inconvenience and annoyance, as well as the litigation, arising from the existing law on this subject is becoming so great as to call for legislative interference.

Again you say, "However clumsy and unreasonable the English law may seem to the lay mind, it is the result of the wisdom and experience of ages, and is not lightly to be set aside." Now the fact is that England has long ago (1834) made this very important and desirable change, for by the Statutes, 3 and 4 William IV., chapter 105, the widows of England are not entitled to dower on land of which the husbands have disposed during the coverture or by will, and all debts and incumbrances to which the estate of the husband is subject take priority of dower, and it is made subject to any restrictions which the husband may impose by will. This, then, is quite as strong as, or stronger than, the proposed bill now before the Legislature and is already the law at any rate so far as relates to restricting dower to property of which the husband dies seized, in the States of Vermont, Connecticut, Tennessee, North Carolina, Georgia, and probably others, while in Indiana and California the right does not exist. In Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Missouri dower does not attach to land sold under judicial process nor under foreclosure of a mortgage executed by the Husband alone, while in New-York it is a continual cloud on title, taking preference of creditors' rights, even on sales on execution or in the payment of unsecured debts whatever the real property is reported in. I have counted the cases reached us from England or the States above named of wives being "left penniless" by their husbands, while in this State the law is even now such that, although a man may be a millionaire in personal property, he may will away the whole of it and leave his wife without any provision for her support and yet you say, "Should the bill in question become a law a husband can convert all his property into real estate and devise it by will to a mistress, leaving his lawful wife without a penny in the world." It is seldom that real estate is left unincumbered by mortgages, and the foreclosure of that even after her husband's death may, especially, and frequently does, leave the wife penniless as completely as if no real property had been owned by the husband, while it might, and, no doubt, does often happen that the wife has deserted the husband or is the erring party, unsecuring of support from him, and yet she is entitled to dower, all the same. Every day this inchoate right of the wife to dower is becoming a more serious inconvenience in conveyancing, and while the wife may now convey her property without the consent or even knowledge of her husband, the latter can not do so without both the signature of the wife and her separate examination to ascertain that she is acting freely and without any fear or compulsion of her husband; she thus from spite or other cause having it completely in her power to vitiate the most important contracts, and perhaps occasion a suit against the husband for heavy damages. Let me mention some of the obstacles that conveyancers are continually meeting with in this respect:

1. Where a husband and wife have separated and are living apart.

2. Where the wife, though ostensibly on good terms with the husband, is absent, perhaps in a distant land.

3. Where husband and wife, though living together, have quarreled, and she will not sign or acknowledge execution of a deed, while the husband has signed the contract.

4. Where the wife is known to be insane.

5. Where the wife is not known to be insane at the time of signing, but is afterward declared to have been so.

6. Where there are several wives living, each claiming to be the lawful wife, as in the Singer and other cases.

7. Where a man is unmarried, or so avows himself, but is afterward declared to be the husband of one with whom he has cohabited without a marriage ceremony.

8. Where a man is supposed and declares himself single, but a secret marriage is afterward discovered.

9. When another woman simulates, and signs the name of, the real wife, the notary being deceived.

10. Where an unscrupulous notary signs a certificate of the wife's examination, while, in fact, she has never appeared before him.

Every one of which cases could be illustrated by examples which have come under my personal knowledge or experience, and all of which would be effectually obviated by the passage of the bill alluded to. Again, in cases of foreclosure, it is sometimes extremely difficult to ascertain whether defendants have wives with inchoate dower rights, and if so, often still more difficult to obtain service of summons upon them, the wife sometimes concealing herself under the directions of the husband, in order to delay proceedings, while he meanwhile is diligently collecting the weekly commodity rents, knowing that on the sale there will be a deficiency which cannot be collected on execution.

In conclusion, let me illustrate the inequitable effect of the existing law in depriving creditors of their just rights by a case which recently occurred in this City. A merchant of good standing owned a store, which was rented for $10,000 a year. Being known as a bachelor and the owner of valuable real property, his credit was good, and he borrowed from his friends large amounts, subsequently to which he was quietly married in an obscure New-England village, and no announcement of it made. He died suddenly soon after intestate. His personal property was very small, but the real estate, if not sacrificed, would have been sufficient to pay his debts of borrowed money. The widow, however, commenced proceedings under the law of 1870, chapter 717, and forced a sale in order to obtain her dower, and the surplus, after paying the mortgage of $30,000 and her dower in the equity, left these borrowed money creditors, who loaned the money while he was unmarried, less than fifty cents on the dollar, while the whole amount would have been repaid but for this inequitable law of dower, which thus takes preference of just debts created prior to the marriage. Not wishing to make this document longer, I refrain from commenting upon the provisions of the bill respecting courtesy, in regard to which the law is in doubt from the contrary decisions of different departments of the Supreme Court of this State, and it is therefore very desirable that it should be settled definitely by statute.

J. A. B.
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 26, 1876.

# ALBANY.

## PROGRESS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

SHARP REBUKE OF "STRIKERS" AND THEIR SCHEMES—PUBLIC WORK IN NEW-YORK CITY—A PROPOSITION TO REDISTRICT THE STATE FOR THE ASSEMBLY—NEW-YORK OFFICIALS TO LIVE IN THE CITY.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 27, 1876.

That the present Legislature will not give its sanction to any of the numerous railroad and other "strikes" by which many of its predecessors were disgraced is every day becoming more apparent. Mr. Strahan's threat, which, by the way, he is fully determined to carry out, that he would do everything in his power to break up the various cliques of lobbyists who congregate about the Capitol, was not without beneficial effect, and this morning Mr. Sloan, of Oswego, did honor alike to himself and to the party which he has so long and ably represented, by declaring that he would do everything possible during the present Winter to prevent either corporations or individuals from being forced to give money or any other valuable consideration either to secure or defeat legislation. To this end he introduced the following preamble and resolution:

*Whereas*, A preamble and resolution was introduced into this House on the 21st inst., reciting that allegations had been made of gross mismanagement on the part of the President, Directors, and Executive Committee of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company; and,

*Whereas*, The effect of such resolution, if permitted to lie on the table, is not only injurious to the interests of said company, but manifestly unjust, in the absence of evidence of such alleged mismanagement on the part of the present Directors and Executive Committee of said corporation in the possession of any of the members of this House; be it, therefore,

*Resolved*, That this House has no knowledge of responsible allegations of mismanagement on the part of the President, Directors, and Executive Committee of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, and no sufficient reason exists, therefore, why action should be taken in reference thereto at this time.

Mr. Sloan obtained unanimous consent to explain his resolution, and in doing so he said that he had no personal knowledge of the affairs of the company in question, and no personal acquaintance with any of its officers or Directors. He did know, however, that the company enjoyed an enviable reputation among the business men of the State. Since the resolution was introduced he had been at some trouble to inform himself regarding the management of the company, and he had learned that its affairs were conducted honestly, economically, and prudently, and to the entire satisfaction of the stockholders. He did not intend to defend any man or any corporation which was a fit subject for investigation, but he did intend that the Legislature should be prevented, if possible, from doing injustice to any one. Mr. Burleigh said that he knew the officers and many of the stockholders of the road in question, and that he also knew that none of the stockholders had any cause for complaint. The road had been paying dividends of thirteen per cent. on $20,000,000 for some time past, and had paid larger dividends for many years. Mr. Hanson, who introduced the resolution to investigate, here rose and said that he would withdraw it. Speaker Husted replied that the resolution having been introduced and laid on the table, was the property of the House, and could not be withdrawn. At the request of Mr. George West, Chairman of the Railroad Committee, Mr. Hanson was granted unanimous consent to explain his object in introducing the resolution. He did so in a very few words, the substance of his remarks being that he did not quite know the object of the resolution, and that he had presented it innocently at the request of an acquaintance. Had Mr. Hanson been a more experienced or less innocent man, he would have known that two years ago a member from Kings was reported to have received the comfortable sum of $10,000 for introducing and then failing to press a railroad resolution similar to the one under discussion. After Mr. Hanson's explanation Mr. Sloan's resolution was adopted by the full vote of the House.

Among the bills introduced this morning was one by Mr. Betts, which provides that no work or job of any kind is to be undertaken in the City of New-York which shall cost over $100 except under the following conditions: The Commissioner or Commissioners in whose department the work is to be done shall, on the recommendation of the Chief Engineer, Superintendent of Department, or head of bureau who is to execute the work, state in writing to the Commissioners that it will be more advantageous to the City to do said work by day's work than by contract; then the Commissioners shall notify the Mayor of the fact, and the latter shall call together the Board of Apportionment, and before them the head of the department shall state his reason for believing that the proposed work can be done better by day's work than by contract, and if the entire board approve then the work may be done in any way specified. But the Board of Apportionment shall not have power to authorize any work that shall involve an expense of more than $1,000.

Mr. Killian presented a bill which attempts, in a very crude fashion, to reapportion the Assembly Districts. It provides that Albany County shall hereafter have 4 members; Allegany, 1; Broome, 1; Cattaraugus, 1; Cayuga, 2; Chautauqua, 2; Chemung, 1; Chenango, 1; Clinton, 1; Columbia, 1; Cortland, 1; Delaware, 1; Dutchess, 2; Erie, 5; Essex, 1; Franklin, 1; Fulton and Hamilton, 1; Genesee, 1; Greene, 1; Herkimer, 1; Jefferson, 2; Kings, 13; Lewis, 1; Livingston, 1; Madison, 1; Monroe, 4, Montgomery, 1; New-York, 27, (an increase of 6;) Niagara, 1; Oneida, 3; Onondaga, 3; Ontario, 1; Orange, 2; Orleans, 1; Oswego, 2; Otsego, 1; Putnam, 1; Queens, 2; Rensselaer, 3; Richmond, 1; Rockland, 1; St. Lawrence, 2; Saratoga, 2; Schenectady, 1; Schoharie, 1; Schuyler, 1; Seneca, 1; Steuben, 2; Suffolk, 1; Sullivan, 1; Tioga, 1; Tompkins, 1; Ulster, 3; Warren, 1; Washington, 1; Wayne, 1; Westchester, 3; Wyoming, 1, and Yates, 1. The bill provides that the Board of Aldermen of New-York City shall have power to designate the districts in that City.

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

Two subjects that have already consumed more of the time of the Senate than seemed necessary were again discussed this morning. The first was the Gray Nun act, and the second the question of committees. When the bill relative to the Gray Nuns came up for a third reading the Senator from the Fourteenth rose in his seat with the air of one who had discovered an entirely new phase of the question. The elaborate arguments which had been delivered by Senators Woodin and Rogers, pointing out the baneful effects certain to result if the law were allowed to remain on the statute-book were altogether, the speaker said, unnecessary, for the reason that by section eighteen of the Constitution the Legislature was prohibited from granting a special privilege to any private corporation, and that therefore the law had always been inoperative. Senator Woodin explained briefly that the section in question merely prohibited the granting of any special privilege exclusively to any one private corporation, and that there was nothing in the Gray Nun act which reserved the exclusive right to grant diplomas of the kind complained of to the Sisterhood of Gray Nuns. The Senator from the Fourteenth showing no desire to discuss the question further, the bill was read a third time and passed, all the Senators present voting in the affirmative.

The patronage that should pertain to certain committees is a question that evidently rankles in the mind of Senator Emerson. He has spoken of it several times in the Senate, and he brought the matter up again to-day by moving to reconsider a resolution appointing a Clerk to the Committees on Literature and Public Health. Before any business had been transacted this morning Mr. Emerson rose to a question of privilege, and was proceeding to say that he was reported in THE NEW-YORK TIMES as wishing to be considered an independent, and refusing to vote in executive session with his Republican associates for the rejection of Mr. Schuyler, when the President informed him that he could not rise to a question of privilege concerning allegations contained in what purported to be a report of proceedings in executive session. It was while occupied in a private discussion as to the side on which his vote was cast at the executive session of yesterday that the resolution referred to above was passed. Mr. Emerson moved to reconsider and he speaking, to his motion, made an appeal to the assembled Senators to grant him, "if they possessed any of the milk of human kindness," his fair share of patronage. He said the County of Monroe had not been taken care of, and that there were a number of seedy gentlemen from that section of the State, who, Micawber like, were "waiting for something to turn up." In a humble, deprecating way he claimed that he should have been given the appointment of a Clerk to the Committee on Public Health. Mr. Emerson also took occasion to say that if being an independent meant that he would refuse to vote for corrupt measures when introduced by his party he was an independent. That the Senator did not refer in his general declaration of principles to the rejection of Mr. Schuyler was evidenced by the fact that he asked Mr. Glidden, the Clerk of the Senate, this morning to record him as voting on that question with the Republican members. Mr. Emerson was not recorded on the journal yesterday as voting for the rejection of Mr. Schuyler. Senator Booth explained in reference to the Committees on Literature and Public Health that a majority of the gentlemen composing those committees were in favor of retaining the services of the clerk who had been appointed by a resolution of the Senate this morning. Mr. Emerson's motion to reconsider was lost.

Mr. Gerard introduced a bill which provides that any person holding any office or employment under the Government of the City or County of New-York, or connected with the administration of the said Government, or any department thereof, or the administration or execution of any of the Municipal affairs thereof, and being under any salary, pay, or emolument from the said City or County, such person shall, thirty days after his employment or appointment, be actually domiciled in, and a legal resident of the City and County of New-York, and shall so continue during his employment. The bill further provides that after its passage any official or employe who draws a salary from the City while residing outside its limits will forfeit such salary for the period during which he has not had a legal residence in New-York. Another provision of the bill makes the head of a department, or his deputy or authorized agent, liable for any money paid knowingly as salary to any official or employe who does not reside in the City. An exception is made in favor of engineers and laborers employed by the Superintendent of Public Works on that part of the Croton Aqueduct which extends outside of the City limits.

This morning the Board of State Prison Inspectors met here, having concluded their inspection of the penal institutions of the State. After the transaction of routine business they adopted the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Board of Inspectors of State Prisons earnestly desire and deem it expedient and proper that a full and searching investigation should be made by some proper authority into the management of the State prisons, and also the Asylum for Insane Convicts at Auburn, and respectfully request the Legislature of the State to take such measures as will secure such investigation at the earliest possible moment.

### CANAL BOARD.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED—REDUCTION OF CANAL EXPENSES.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—The Canal Board held a session this afternoon. A communication was received from the Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly asking for a joint meeting with the Canal Board to consider the subject of canal tolls for 1876. Referred. The Lieutenant Governor announced the following standing committees:

*Committee on Canal Administration*—Messrs. Bigelow, Fairchild, and Thayer.
*Committee on Canal Construction*—Messrs. Van Buren, Ross, and Walrath.
*Committee on Commerce*—Messrs. Dorsheimer, Robinson, and Jackson.

The committee appointed at the last meeting to consider the subject of a reduction of canal expenses submitted a report, which, on motion, was laid on the table. It provides for the transfer of thirty-four miles on the Eastern Division and the Black Rock harbor to the Middle Division, and reduces the force of Superintendents.

A committee of citizens interested in the navigation of the Champlain Canal were given a hearing, and the board was urged to take immediate steps for the contemplated enlargement. Mr. Davis and Hon. Mr. Burleigh spoke in favor of the request, and on motion of the Attorney General the matter of using the unexpended balance of $271,000 in the Treasury for this purpose was referred to the Committee on Construction, with instructions to confer with the Senate and Assembly committees and report to the board.

### AMUSEMENTS.

BRIEF MENTION.

"Norma" will be sung at the Academy of Music, this evening.

Mr. Mantague acts in "False Shame," at the Brooklyn Theatre, next week.

Mr. George Fawcett Rowe has returned to town, and is busily engaged in preparing for the prompt production of his new comedy at the Park Theatre.

The representation of "Julius Cæsar" given yesterday afternoon to enable members of the dramatic profession to witness the fine performance of the tragedy at Booth's, was attended by an exceedingly large audience, which included most of the prominent artists of this City and Brooklyn. Much enthusiasm was manifested during the entertainment, and wreaths of laurel were thrown upon the stage at the close of the first act.

A concert of English glees, complimentary to Mr. G. E. Aiken, will be given at Chickering Hall, tomorrow evening. The performers are to include Misses Finch, Beebe, and Holbrook, and Messrs. Nilsen, Rockwood, Baird, Aiken, and Florio, and the programme will be of uncommon interest, embracing, among other choice selections, Reichardt's "Image of the Rose," and Goldbeck's septet called "Morning."

### OBITUARY.

GEN. M. C. M. HAMMOND.

On Sunday morning last Gen. Marcus C. M. Hammond died at his home, near Beech Island, S. C. The deceased was a cadet at West Point, graduating July 1, 1836. He served in the regular Army until Dec. 31, 1842, when he resigned. He tried cotton planting in Georgia for awhile, but in 1846 was reappointed in the United States Army as an additional Paymaster. He served in the war with Mexico until, from sickness, he resigned in 1847. He was, during his service, considered the handsomest man in the Army. After quitting the service he devoted himself to planting. While thus engaged he wrote several works, his principal contribution to literature being an elaborate review of the Mexican War. Gen. Hammond leaves a widow and six children.

HON. WILLIAM T. GOLDSBOROUGH.

The funeral of Hon. William T. Goldsborough, who died in Baltimore last Sunday, took place in that city last Wednesday. The deceased had long been a prominent man in public life. He was born in Cambridge, Md., and studied law in Baltimore, in the office of David Stewart. He was several times elected State Senator, and in 1847 was unsuccessfully the Whig candidate for Governor against Hon. Philip Francis Thomas, who now represents the First Maryland District in Congress. In 1850 he was again elected State Senator by the Whigs, and subsequently became an Independent Buchanan Democrat in the stormy days of 1857. In 1861 he was appointed by Gov. Hicks a member of the Peace Conference held at Washington, and on the breaking out of hostilities retired to his estate in Dorchester County. About eight years ago he moved to Baltimore. At the time of his death he was in his sixty-eighth year.

MRS. ROXANNA DREW.

After a protracted illness of nearly a year, Mrs. Roxanna Drew, wife of Daniel Drew, died yesterday in the seventy-seventh year of her age. The funeral will take place at her late residence in Union square to-morrow at 3 P. M., on which occasion Bishop Janes and Dr. Chapman, of St. Paul's M. E. Church, will officiate. On Sunday the remains will be conveyed by special train to Brewsters, Putnam County, N. Y., where the funeral sermon will be preached by Dr. Chapman.

### THE MONTREAL SCANDAL.

RETURN OF MRS. MACKENZIE TO HER HOME—HER LATE COMPANION'S WHEREABOUTS.

MONTREAL, Jan. 27.—Mrs. William Mackensie, accompanied by her father, arrived at her home here this morning.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27.—A Phœnixville (Penn.) dispatch to the Philadelphia *Times* says: "Frederick H. Brydges, the hero of the Canadian elopement scandal, returned here yesterday (Tuesday) afternoon by the 3 o'clock train from your city. He at once went to his boarding-house, and from thence to the office of Clark, Reeves & Co., in whose care he was placed by his father. As he went to work last night, it is supposed that his jollification of the past week has not affected his position with that firm

### ATTEMPTED MURDER.

Tauvin Desire, a French gardener, aged twenty-seven years, was arrested last evening by Patrolman Grogan, of the Fifteenth Precinct, and locked up at the Mercer Street Police Station, charged with attempted murder. The complaint is made against him by Margaret Chiomer, with whom he was living, at No. 209 Greene street. The woman alleges that during a quarrel in their room last evening the accused drew a single-barreled pistol and discharged it at her. The bullet missed its mark and passed through a looking-glass. The complainant also alleges that this is the second time the accused has attempted to shoot her.

# A HARVEST FOR ROBBERS.

## THE NORTHAMPTON NATIONAL BANK

LATER DETAILS OF TUESDAY NIGHT'S ROBBERY—SEVEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS IN SECURITIES TAKEN—A LARGE REWARD OFFERED.

BOSTON, Jan. 27.—Later details of the robbery of the Northampton National Bank, at Northampton, Tuesday night, by masked robbers, state that the result is something appalling. The table of the securities taken shows a total of $670,000. Of course much of this is not negotiable, so that it is difficult to estimate the real loss to the bank and the depositors. The bank officers offer a reward of $25,000 for the return of the property and the conviction of the burglars. The loss falls comparatively light upon the bank, the greater part of the securities belonging to special depositors. The table of the funds taken is as follows: Missouri State bonds, $15,000; Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad shares, $5,000; Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, $3,000; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy eights, $1,000; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, $2,000; Union Pacific, $44,000; Ohio and Mississippi second mortgages, $165,000; United States bonds, $55,000; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, $15,000; Fort Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw, $12,000; Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain, $6,000; Missouri Pacific, $30,000; registered stock and bonds of the United States and various corporations, $350,000 to $400,000; greenbacks and national bank bills, $10,000; Detroit, Lansing and Lake Michigan, $7,000.

The robbery was accomplished by seven men, who had been hanging about the town for at least a month. It would seem that they entered the house of Cashier Whittlesey and bound, gagged, and guarded for hours seven people. They compelled him to give them the combinations of the safe vault; waited until they knew the night watchman had gone home, and then, getting into the vault and safe with only one of the four keys needed, took a large amount of securities. Whence they came and whither they went up to date is a riddle. An expert had to be summoned from New-York, and the lock was not opened until an early hour this morning. Cashier Whittlesey, when asked to give the three combinations to the vault for the outer, inner, and chest doors, gave them wrong twice and thrice, but the burglars wrote them down and made him repeat them. Of course they caught him in the attempt to mislead them, and the exhibition of a pistol compelled him to tell the truth, though he told them that four keys were necessary to open the patent lock, three of which were at the houses of the other bank officers. At 4 o'clock A. M. Whittlesey was taken to a down stairs bed-room. The whole family were gagged, and four of the burglars withdrew to operate on the bank. Three hours after Mrs. Whittlesey succeeded in freeing herself and giving the alarm from a window. The whole party were speedily liberated, and the Cashier, still wearing the handcuffs, went to the bank. A workman soon after fitted a key, and all the persons handcuffed were released. An examination of the bank showed that the cracksmen had unlocked the outer door, but were apparently balked by the safe lock. Lacking three of the requisite four keys, they tried the metal of the door with bars, and wrenched off two dials which served as an index for working the combination, hoping thus to tamper with the locks. They were entirely unmolested, the watch having gone home. There is every indication that six, and perhaps all of them, left on the 6 o'clock train. Five of them had tickets previously bought and one paid his fare. The gags were children's rubber balls pierced with a stiff wire, the masks were drawers legs, some with one hole and some with two for eyes. When the robbers noted that Whittlesey was watching them carefully for some marks of identification they blindfolded him; but he observed that one of them was of very commanding stature. The two or three robbers left to guard the premises at the house took their departure in season to catch the Springfield train. At the latest advices no information had been received of the robbers. Dispatches have been sent to all the cities.

The total amount stolen is $720,000. Of this amount $12,000 falls on the bank. The heaviest individual sufferers are as follows: Ex-Judge C. E. Forbes, $100,000 in United States six per cent bonds, registered; $28,000 in five per cents., registered, and $70,000 in railroad stocks; Henry Hinckley, $60,000 in United States bonds; Henry Bright, a large amount of negotiable bonds; J. S. Lathrop, $30,000 in Georgia bonds; Joseph Warner, $14,000 in negotiable bonds; O. G. Spellman, $3,000 in negotiable bonds; William Gaylord, $5,000 in United States bonds; Mrs. L. M. Turner, Dr. S. A. Fiske, Richard Kingman, and Horace A. Collins, are also among the sufferers. A small safe in the vault, which the burglars considered to insignificant to touch, contained $30,000, deposited by Harvey Kirkland, $25,000 in bonds belonging to the Hopkins Academy, and much other valuable property. By locking the doors of the vault the burglars got twenty-four hours' start of the detectives, besides having time to negotiate much of the stolen property before the fact of the burglary was known.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—A dispatch received to-day at the Treasury from the Northampton National Bank states that $2,900 in unsigned $5 notes of the bank were secured by the burglars who robbed the bank on the night of the 25th inst. The numbers of the notes were as follows: Bank Nos. 1 to 145 and department Nos. 229,757 to 229,895, series of 1875. Payment of the notes will be refused at the Redemption Agency.

SUPERINTENDENT WALLING NOTIFIED.

Yesterday morning Mr. G. W. Hubbard, one of the Directors of the Northampton National Bank, of Northampton, Mass., called upon Superintendent Walling, and informed him of the robbery.

### THE BOSTON FORGER'S FLIGHT.

HE SAILS FOR HOLLAND IN THE STEAMSHIP ROTTERDAM—HE DEPOSITS $200,000 IN THE SPECIE ROOM OF THE STEAMER—HIS SAFETY FROM PURSUIT.

It has been definitely ascertained that E. D. Winslow, the Boston forger, has left the country, and is now safe beyond the reach of the criminal authorities of the United States. The manner of his flight was revealed yesterday by Detective Dearborn, of Boston, and Detective Kealy, of the Central Office. The Boston detective received information on Wednesday which led him to believe that Winslow had fled to this City, where he intended to take passage on one of the steamers leaving this port for Europe or South America. It was supposed that he intended going to some port in Brazil, probably Rio de Janeiro, as some weeks before the exposé of his swindling operations, he told a friend in Boston that he intended spending the Winter in Brazil with his family. He had also consulted a celebrated lawyer in Boston, who is known as an authority on international law, as to what countries in Europe and in South America a forger would be free from molestation owing to the non-existence of extradition treaties with the United States, giving as a reason for his desiring such information that he wished to write an editorial in reference to the case of Lucius W. Pond, the forger, of Worcester, Mass., now in prison awaiting trial. That he intended to go to South America is certain from his inquiries about the sailing of the steamer Nellie Martin for Brazil. Detective Dearborn, knowing these facts, arrived early yesterday morning, and applied to Superintendent Walling for aid. Detective Kealy, of the Central Office, was detailed to assist him. They visited the offices of the various foreign steam-ship lines, but found no trace of the fugitive until they arrived at the office of L. W. Morris & Co., passenger agents for the Dutch Line of steamers sailing between this port and Rotterdam, Holland. Here they learned that the steamer Rotterdam, Capt. Vis, sailed for Rotterdam on Friday morning, and that Winslow and his family were passengers on the steamer. Mr. Fitz Morris, who has charge of the list of passengers sailing in the first cabin, stated that on Thursday a man answering in every particular the description of Winslow called at the office and desired to engage passage on the steamer Rotterdam for himself, his wife, son, and a sister-in-law, and asked particularly if the steamer would sail positively that afternoon, but was informed that the steamer would be detained until early Friday morning. Winslow appeared very much disappointed when he heard this, and left the office without engaging passage. In the afternoon he returned and made further inquiries about the steamer, asking among other things if she carried the Dutch or the American flag, and whether he could take his family on board at once and be allowed to remain until the steamer sailed. He was told that the steamer carried the Dutch flag, and he could go on board as soon as he pleased after engaging and paying his passage. He thereupon engaged passage for four persons, and during the afternoon went on board the steamer, and remained there during the night. The steamer sailed for Rotterdam at 7 o'clock on Friday morning, and is due at her destination on Feb. 2. Detective Dearbhorn had in his possession a photograph of Winslow, and to make sure that he was the man spoken of as having sailed in the Rotterdam, the picture was shown to Mr. Morris mixed up with ten other cartes de visite of different persons. Mr. Morris unhesitatingly selected the photograph of Winslow as that of the person who had purchased the tickets from him for passage on the Rotterdam. As there is no extradition treaty between the United States and Holland, the fugitive is perfectly safe.

It has also been ascertained that on the day Winslow engaged passage on the Dutch steamer he purchased at a banking house on Broadway a draft on Rotterdam for 3,700 gulden. He bought the passage tickets, and also the draft, under the name of John Clifton. It is also stated that Winslow had with him a box containing $200,000, chiefly in gold coin, which he had placed in the specie room on the steamer before sailing. Detective Dearborn returned to Boston last evening.

### A BOOK-KEEPER'S DEFALCATION.

AN EMPLOYE OF THE NORFOLK AND NEW-BRUNSWICK (N. J.) HOSIERY COMPANY STEALS $142,000—THE DEFICIENCY MADE GOOD BY THE DEFAULTER'S FATHER.

New-Brunswick (N. J.) was excited yesterday in consequence of a rumor which was freely circulated about the city that Jonathan Earle, the Treasurer of the Norfolk and New-Brunswick Hosiery Company, was a heavy defaulter. Great difficulty was encountered in ascertaining the facts, as the officers of the company were very reticent and desired to keep the matter secret. It was finally ascertained, however, that at a meeting of the company, held Wednesday afternoon, the President, Mr. Lucius P. Porter, made a statement that a heavy defalcation had occurred. He said that the net earnings of the company during last year were $70,000, and that the increase in sales of manufactured goods was $100,000 over the previous year. The defalcation, which amounts to $142,000, has been known to Mr. Porter for some months, but he deemed it best not to divulge it until the company had been secured against loss, which has been accomplished. The real defaulter is George Earle, a son of the Treasurer, who acted as book-keeper for his father. In that capacity he conducted a great part of the business of the New-York office. His father was in the habit of giving him checks signed in blank to be used as they were needed, and the young man used the money thus obtained for the purpose of speculating in Wall street. As in all other cases of a similar character he commenced with small sums at first, and then became more deeply involved with a view to retrieving his losses. In this way he had squandered $142,000 before his father became aware of what he was doing. When Mr. Earle did make the astounding discovery he communicated the facts to Mr. Porter and the other Directors, at the same time declaring his ability and willingness to secure the company against any loss. He is the owner of a cotton mill at Burlington, Vt., valued at $200,000, real estate in New-Brunswick, $40,000, and real estate in Brooklyn valued at $12,000. On these there are incumbrances amounting to $31,000. He also ows $40,000 of stock in the Hosiery Company, and his son $10,000. The company will not suffer any embarrassment, but will be able to meet all its obligations and continue in operation. This being the case there will be no occasion to force a sale of Mr. Earle's assets, and consequently no reduction in their value, as would be the case if a forced sale were made. Mr. Earle, in securing the company against loss, insisted upon a promise that the defaulter should not be prosecuted, to which condition the company readily agreed, as they did not recognize young Earle in any official capacity and in no way responsible to them. Mr. Earle feels his son's dereliction very keenly. He resigned his position, and Mr. Johnson Letson was appointed to fill the vacancy.

### ROBBERS CAPTURED IN THE ACT.

A PLOT TO ROB AN EXPRESS CAR OF $400,000 FRUSTRATED, AND THE THIEVES CAUGHT.

TOLEDO, Jan. 27.—A well-laid plan to rob the express car of the night express coming east from Chicago last night was discovered and frustrated, all the parties thereto being arrested. Officials of the express company in this city received information of the plot nearly a week ago, and Superintendent Cone and Agent Chapin, together with the Chief of Police and two detectives, left the city last night and joined the east-bound train at Archeld, Ohio, stationing themselves in the express and baggage cars. At Wauseon, Ohio, four men, former employes of the railway company, got on board, and, as soon as the train was started under way, proceeded to bore out part of a panel in the door of the express car, during which operation a preconcerted signal was given and the officers in waiting pounced upon them and secured the entire party, who are now in jail here. The safe in the express car contained $275,000 in currency, and over $125,000 in bullion.

### THE LANDIS TRIAL.

CONTINUATION OF THE TESTIMONY IN REBUTTAL OF THE EVIDENCE OF INSANITY.

BRIDGETON, Jan. 27.—The trial of Charles K. Landis was resumed this morning before Judge Reed, in the Cumberland County Court. No lack of interest was manifested. The State continued to review the evidence offered by the defense.

Hosea Allen, a Justice of the Peace, was called to the stand. His examination was a long one. He testified that he moved to Vineland in 1863, and soon after was engaged by Mr. Landis to visit all the boarding-houses once a day for the purpose of getting the name of every new visitor to the settlement in order to take them a ride around the tract, and that while engaged in the business he met a number of persons who were dissatisfied with the defendant's confiscation of property policy, and claimed that they had been deceived in Vineland, and that he was subsequently employed by Landis to guard his property from anticipated violence.

Freeman S. Hale, of Vineland, testified that on the day of the shooting of Carruth, March 19, 1875, he was standing in his store door when the report was brought to him of the occurrence, whereupon he immediately ran to the office of the *Independent*, and saw Carruth lying on the floor and Dr. Bidwell standing near him, Landis being at the same time in the adjoining editorial room. Witness heard the accused declare "I have stood it as long as I could, and I had to kill him." Witness then left the office and hurried to Mrs. Carruth's house for the purpose of breaking the news as tenderly as possible to her. Upon returning he crossed over to Mr. House's law office, where he remained with the prisoner and others until a carriage was ready to take Landis over to the Bridgeton jail. At the request of the Deputy Sheriff he entered the carriage, in which were seated Mr. and Mrs. Landis, Constable Babcock, Thomas Proud, now foreman of the jury, and Mr. Cortis. They started for Bridgeton, and on the route Mr. Landis asked his wife if she was cold, and she replied in the negative. Mrs. Landis then asked, "How many children has Carruth? and are they poor?" In reply to this Landis said, "Don't say anything about it. Don't talk." Landis requested Cortis when they arrived at the telegraph office to inquire what they had heard as to Carruth's condition, and he did so, bringing back the intelligence or report that he was dead. Landis made no reply, but shed tears, which he endeavored to hide with his hands, which he held up to his face. When the party arrived at the jail they were taken into the parlor, when Landis asked Cortis to telegraph over to Vineland and ascertain whether Carruth was living or dead. He did so, and shortly returned and informed Landis that there was no hope entertained of his recovery; Landis exclaimed, "My God! why have I been allowed to remain in this suspense?" Mrs. Landis then asked the witness if he thought her husband would get off by going to State Prison, when Landis said, "Do not flatter yourself—that is not the way they do it in New-Jersey." The prisoner then requested his wife to return to their children, but she refused and expressed a desire to remain with him. When the witness went into the jail to bid the defendant good bye he asked him to lend him some money, but did not name the amount. Witness told him that he had no money with him, whereupon the same request was made to Constable Babcock, who loaned him a small amount. Witness said that just before he left he asked Landis if he had any word to send to Vineland. He replied, "Tell the people of Vineland not to envy me now." The witness further testified that he had met the accused before and after the shooting, and had not discovered in him any indication of mental derangement.

A searching cross-examination was made by ex-Chancellor Williamson, but it did not affect the evidence of the witness.

During the remainder of the session Firman L. Mulford and Nathan Stratton, of Millville, testified to having met the prisoner since his return from Europe, but noticed nothing strange in his eyes, countenance, or the appearance of his dress, and Charles N. Kellogg swore to frequent talks and a walk with him, and found that his conversation was coherent and pleasant.

### LOSSES BY FIRE.

The dwelling-house belonging to Frederick Deres, on Bond street, Elizabeth, N. J., caught fire Wednesday night from the boiling over of a pot of grease in the kitchen. The house and contents were badly damaged by fire and water. The loss is $1,400; insured fully in the Newark City Insurance Company and the National Fire and Marine Company.

Wickens & Elliot's bakery, in London, Ont., was damaged by fire yesterday. A young man named Frank Miles, who slept in the building, was burned to death.

# LOCAL MISCELLANY.

## CHAMPIONS OF PRISON REFORM.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PRISON ASSOCIATION—REPORT OF DR. HARRIS—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The annual meeting of the Prison Association of New-York was held last evening at the Bible-House office of the Society, for the election of officers for the current year. Among the members present were: Dr. Elisha Harris, William C. Gilman, Sinclair Tousey, Salem H. Wales, Charles H. Kitchell, Stephen Cutter, Richard L. Dugdale, Thomas C. Acton, Rev. Dr. Samuel Osgood, Theodore W. Morris, James H. Titus, George H. Yeaman. Preliminary to the meeting of the Association, the monthly meeting of the Executive Committee was held, Mr. Sinclair Tousey, presiding, and Mr. Richard L. Dugdale acting as Secretary. Dr. Elisha Harris, Corresponding Secretary, presented his report in the first instance. He said that a great deal of interest was felt in reference to a constitutional amendment for the government of prisons, and that there was a good deal of difference of opinion on the subject. The association had taken no action so far either for or against the form of amendment, but, of course, it greatly desired the better government of prisons. The report of the Treasurer showed a balance in favor of the association of $3,797, as against $1,384 last year. Dr. Harris presented a resolution to the effect that a committee of three be appointed to confer with the Governor and Controller of the State concerning the Elmira Reformatory, and to communicate the request of the association that the Reformatory may be opened as soon as possible for the reception of inmates. The reason of the resolution, he said, was that a great effort was being made to bring it under the same vicious control as the State prisons in the matter of the imposition of industries altogether unfitted to a reformatory. The resolution was adopted, and Messrs. Dwight, Brainerd, and Dr. Harris were appointed a committee. Mr. George H. Yeaman proposed some amendments to the charter of the association, which were unanimously adopted, and Messrs. Yeaman, Morris, and Tousey were appointed a committee to look after the legislation necessary to bring them into effect. It was referred to the same committee to consider what steps should be taken, if any, with the view of obtaining an appropriation this year.

The meeting of the association was then held with Commissioner Salem H. Wales as Chairman, and the following officers were elected: President, Theodore W. Dwight; Vice Presidents, John T. Hoffman, William F. Allen, Charles J. Folger, Dorman B. Eaton, William Law Learned; Corresponding Secretary, Elisha Harris, M. D.; Recording Secretary, Cephas Brainerd; Treasurer, William C. Gilman.

### AN EXCITING BILLIARD GAME.

WILLIAM SEXTON DEFEATS GEORGE W. SLOSSON BY A SCORE OF 600 TO 482 POINTS.

The first billiard match of the season was played last night at Tammany Hall, by William Sexton and George W. Slosson, both of New-York, and resulted in a victory for Sexton. The game was 600 points, French caroms, for $1,000. Before play commenced the betting was at $100 to $90, the odds in favor of Slosson. Dudley Kavanagh was chosen as referee; Charles Effler, of Albany, acted as umpire for Sexton, and Cyrille Dion for Slosson. The game was opened at 8:35 o'clock, Slosson winning the lead and scoring nothing on his "break." Sexton followed with 1. Slosson found the balls in poor position in the fifth inning, but on his third shot gathered them and nursed them about the foot of the table, playing at the same time with great rapidity, until he had scored 67 points. Nothing of further interest took place until the end of the twelfth inning, when Sexton made 52 by superb and very fast play. Slosson was playing well, but nervously, and opened the next inning with 25, the score at the end of the inning standing 135 for Slosson to 139 for Sexton. The play now became rather slow. Slosson awakened the interest of the spectators by some wonderful play, in which it seemed impossible for him to fail of scoring, even on the most difficult positions, rolling up 61, and putting the score in his own favor at 254, against Sexton's 242. This seemed to arouse Sexton, who then ran 63, passing his third hundred with Slosson 51 points behind. At the close of the twenty-ninth inning, when Sexton ran 21 points, a recess was taken. Play was resumed at 11 o'clock, and after Slosson had made 3 points, Sexton scored 26. One or two important plays followed on each side, and then Sexton closed the thirty-third inning with a run of 58 well-earned points, in which his rapid, dashy style of play was strongly brought out on some long draws and round-the-table shots. Slosson opened the next inning fairly, and made the sensation of the evening, when, under the disadvantage of playing an "up-hill" game and 140 points behind, he nursed the balls along the foot and down the left side cushion, scoring 110 in the run, and bringing his string up to 394, against his adversary's 423. But Sexton closed the same inning with a handsomely-played run of 73, which again put him 102 points ahead, and his score 496. Both men played admirably and with great courage up to the close of the game, which was finished at 12:30 o'clock. Following is the score:

Slosson—0, 5, 6, 16, 67, 4, 2, 0, 2, 1, 2, 5, 25, 0, 3, 1, 4, 0, 21, 1, 3, 8, 8, 4, 5, 61, 5, 1, 3, 3, 5, 0, 13, 110, 19, 0, 32, 0, 37. Total, 482. Average, 12 14-39. Highest runs—110, 67, 61, 37, 32.

Sexton—1, 11, 0, 13, 0, 10, 1, 26, 22, 3, 0, 52, 0, 7, 5, 27, 1, 7, 4, 0, 21, 4, 17, 10, 0, 63, 0, 1, 21, 23, 0, 12, 58, 73, 23, 7, 24, 12, 38. Total, 600. Average, 15 15-39. Highest runs—73, 63, 58, 52, 27.

A CENTENNIAL TOURNAMENT.

A Centennial Billiard Tourment is in course of arrangement by Mr. Matthew Delaney, of this City, the originator and manager of the great tournaments of 1874-1875, open to all professional players in the world. Five thousand dollars in cash prizes will be distributed, and the tournament will take place in June next in this City. The games will be 600 points, three ball carom.

### SALE OF THE MORGAN COLLECTION.

POWERS' "PARADISE LOST" DISPOSED OF FOR $9,000—THE PRICES OF PAINTINGS.

The residue of Mr. N. D. Morgan's collection of paintings and statuary, including Hiram Powers' great statue, "Paradise Lost," were sold by the Messrs. Leavitt, the auctioneers, last evening, at No. 817 Broadway. The attendance was very large, and the prices obtained were better than those paid at Wednesday evening's sale. The following shows the result of the auction last evening:

"The Philosopher," by M. Greumann, $25; "Nereid and Tritons," M. Greumann, $37 50; "The Crucifixion," unknown, $25; "Grecian Ruins," Salvator Rosa, $85; "Moonlight," Vandeveer, $115; "Portrait of Emmanuel Leutze," by himself, $25; "The Annunciation," a study on panel, Rubens, $15; "Rebecca by the Well," T. P. Rossiter, N. A., $205; "Dice-players," Murillo, $100; "Melon-eaters," Murillo, $130; "Philip of Spain," Diego Valasquez, $45; "The Holy Family," Paul Veronese, $45; "Charity," unknown, from the gallery in Genoa, $115; "Adoration of the Magi," Sir Anthony Van Dyck, $205; "The Close of Day," a landscape, A. B. Durand, N. A., $195; "The Smoker," from the original in the Antwerp Museum, Alfred B. Copeland, $50; "Guido Painting, The Cenci," Achille Leonardi, $510; "Virgin and Child," Achille Leonardi, $16; "The Gypsy," Jean Baptiste Greuze, $30; "Virgin and Child," painted on porcelain, after Murillo, Jean Baptiste Greuze, $155; "The Immaculate Conception," painted on porcelain, after Murillo, Jean Baptiste Greuze, $105; "La Bretonne Arrosant ses fleurs," L. Jouiin, $305; "The Deposition," M. Carravaggio, from the private collection of Pope Gregory XVI., $200; "Untersburg, near Salsburg, Austrian Tyrol," F. Hofelich, Munich, $410; "Rozeniane Glacier, Switzerland," F. Hofelich, $440; "Lucretia," Guido Reni, from the private gallery of Pope Gregory XVI., $115; "Magdalen," Guido Reni, from the private gallery of Pope Gregory XVI., $130; "Lake Mohonk," D. Huntington, N. A., $220; "Under the Birches," Edward Gay, $150; "Musical Party," "Dressed for the Party," "Village Fair," and "Interior of a Monastery," four paintings by Pietro Longhi, illustrative of the manners and customs of the last century, $60, $65, $75, and $70, respectively; "Mules," B. Adam, $200; "The Holy Family," Franceschini, $310; "Cleopatra," Guido Reni, $255; "Old Church at Dusseldorf," J. Beaufain Irving, $190; "Here I Am," W. Schutze, $87 50; "Love's Market," Raphael, formerly in the private cabinet of Marie Antoinette, $500; "The Evening Meal," H. Bugel, $610; "Christ and the Tribute Money," Titian, $40; "St. Francis of Assisi and the Infant Christ," from a gallery in Genoa, Titian, $50; "A Spanish Boy," Murillo, $200; "The Crucifixion," Murillo, $310; "Market Day," Giacomo Bassono, from a Genoese collection, $180; "Alex. Contarini, a Senator of Venice, Tintoretti, $185; "Heather Hills on Loch Awe," Arthur Parton, $140; "Coast Storm," William de Haas, $220; "Sibyl," after Raphael, by an American artist, $45; "Central Park," a scene near the Mall, C. G. Rosenberg, $325; portrait of Rubens, copied from one in the Florence Gallery, Raffaello Lucceheji, $60; portrait of Van Dyck, copied by Raffaello Lucceheji, $42 50; "Adoration of the Shepherds," a copy from a private collection near Florence, Lucceheji, $725; "A Sea Coast," Dr. Edward Ruggles, $27 50; "Still Life," unknown, $5; "Ecce Homo," a chromo, after Guido, $10; "Virgin and Child," a chromo after Sassoferanto, $15; "The Poser Oil Painting," W. S. Mount, $120. Statuary.—"Washington," Hiram Powers, $400; "Proserpine," Hiram Powers, $500; "Faith," Hiram Powers, $750; "Venetia," an allegorical figure representing Venice, Fraccaroli, $250; "Purity," bust with marble pedestal, R. H. Park, $315; "Paradise Lost," $9,000; the originial cost of this work was $16,000. Titian's great painting, "Madonna l'Enfant and la Madeline," was not sold, the bids not being up to the limit, $6,000.

### FUNERAL OF REV. ALOYSIUS VENUTA.

The funeral of the late Rev. Aloysius Venuta, of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, Jersey City, took place yesterday morning. The remains had been lying in state in the church since Wednesday, and were visited by a large number of people. The body was clothed in a suit of vestments, and was incased in a rich casket covered with black cloth and trimmed with silver. At 9:30 o'clock Bishop Corrigan, accompanied by a number of clergymen, entered the sanctuary of the church, and in a low monotone chanted the solemn office for the dead. After that a solemn Pontifical mass of requiem was celebrated, Bishop Corrigan officiating. Rev. P. Corrigan delivered the funeral oration. At the close of the services the casket was placed in a hearse, and the procession, which consisted of a large number of clergymen in carriages, about two thousand members of different temperance and Hibernian societies, and nearly the entire congregation of the church, moved toward the cemetery. Six priests from the Passionist Monastery at West Hoboken acted as pall-bearers. The remains were interred in the Hudson County Cemetery.

### TEMPERANCE IN NEW-JERSEY.

MEETING OF THE STATE ALLIANCE—THE LOCAL OPTION SYSTEM—ELECTIONS—RECOMMENDATIONS.

TRENTON, Jan. 27.—The State Temperance Alliance meeting to-day was large. Mrs. Weidmeyer and several other ladies connected with the Christian Women's Temperance Union made speeches that created enthusiasm. The Alliance was organized by the appointment of George Sheppard Page Chairman. The Executive Committee reported that eleven towns in New-Jersey had adopted the no license system, and recommended the employment of a State agent and the organization of youths' temperance societies. The financial report showed a small balance on hand. The Committee on Officers reported. George Sheppard Page, of Morris County, was renominated for President and unanimously elected. A Vice President was selected from each county, and G. R. Snyder and Henry B. Howell were elected Secretaries. Subscriptions amounting to over one thousand dollars were then taken for the employment of a State agent. Rev. Dr. Crane reported resolutions recommending—first, a general giving to the people the right to decide the question of license or no license in their localities; second, the employment of a State agent; third, inviting the co-operation of women; fourth, giving women the right to vote on the liquor question; fifth, the formation of Women's Christian Temperance Unions in all parts of the State; sixth, juvenile organizations; seventh, expressing strong objections to the renting of any part of the Centennial buildings for the sale of liquors; eighth, thanking the United States Senate for their vote in favor of gathering the statistics of crime, &c. Other resolutions were also adopted in reference to the progress of the cause, and giving thanks to God for their success.

### SWINDLING THE POOR.

Among the recent applicants to the Supply Committee of the Kings County Commissioners of Charities for coal was Mrs. Hughs, of Church and Court streets. In view of the fact that frequent complaints have lately been made of the quantity and quality of coal furnished by the contractor, on orders from the Supply Committee, the board at its last meeting ordered their clerk to bring the matter to the attention of the Supply Committee. When Mrs. Hughs' coal was delivered, Patrick Judge and Mr. George Archdall, of the St. Vincent's Benevolent Society, who had heard how the poor were being swindled in the item of coal, determined to ascertain the facts, and requested Mrs. Hughs to allow them to have the coal properly weighed. She consented, and the coal was put in barrels and removed to a neighboring grocery store, where it was weighed, and found to contain 780 pounds of coal, just 220 pounds less than a half ton. The weigher declares that his scales are correct, and Messrs. Judge and Archdall support him in that statement. These gentlemen reported the case to Commissioner Rogan, who yesterday sought an explanation from the coal contractor. The contractor said that his carts contained a dividing-board, and that a slight deficiency might sometimes occur in weighing half a ton of coal. To the question as to whether he considered 220 pounds in 1,000 a slight deficiency the contractor replied "No." The matter will be investigated by the Supervisors.

### EVENTFUL NIGHT AT A NORTH RIVER PIER.

Shortly before 8 o'clock last evening William Thompson, a sailor, aged thirty, one of the crew of the steamer Denmark, of the National Line, lying at Pier No. 47 North River, fell overboard. Surgeon Edward Byrne, in endeavoring to save the sailor from drowning, also fell overboard. They were both rescued by the men employed on the dock, aided by Patrolmen Hay and Sharpe, of the Ninth Precinct, and were taken on board the steamer. Thomas Sharp, a Custom-house officer, in trying to rescue the men, fell into the hold of the lighter Echo, alongside the steamer, and was severely bruised about the head and body. He was attended by Dr. Byrne, and taken to his home in East New-York. Soon after a quarrel occurred in the forecastle of the steamship between three of the crew, named Charles West, William H. White, and Philip Keating, who were under the influence of liquor. Keating struck White over the head with a broken chain-hook, inflicting several severe scalp wounds. Dr. Byrne dressed White's wounds, after which he was taken to Bellevue Hospital. Keating was arrested by Patrolman Sharpe, of the Ninth Precinct, and locked up at the Charles Street Police-station.

### THE PARKMAN-BROOKS COTTON CASE.

Mr. F. W. Brooks has made a statement in reply to the report of Solicitor Bluford Wilson, defending himself and Mr. Parkman against the charges of the report. He first presents certificates from Mr. H. A. Risley, Superintendent and General Agent of the Treasury Department, written on Aug. 12, 1865, which state that the investigations into the Memphis Custom-house affairs did not discover anything "in the slightest degree prejudicial" to the character of either. Mr. Brooks then notices special points, and adds that "the whole report upon which the Grand Jury is asked to rely, as far as the statements therein contained are concerned, is a studied omission and misstatement of facts." He says that he has made three applications to be heard in the matter, and charges that the witness who has instigated the present prosecution offered in person to prevent all trouble on the receipt of $6,000. He concludes as follows: "My bond is ready and waiting. The honorable Secretary will find me on deck when wanted, and as it is likely to reach a trial I would ask the suspension of opinion of my friends and the public until it can go before a tribunal where both sides can be heard."

### INSTANTLY KILLED BY AN OFFICER.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 27.—The *Enquirer's* Huntington, West Va., special says that J. L. Pickett, Deputy Sheriff of Franklin County, Ark., reached Cassville, West Va., last Monday with a requisition for Thomas Dameron, who stood indicted for manslaughter. Accompanied by Sheriff Strother, of Wayne County, he followed Dameron to his hiding-place and demanded his surrender. Dameron blew out the lights in the house, and armed with a double-barreled rifle and two pistols, attempted resistance. In the mêlée Dameron was shot in the breast and almost instantly killed. Sheriff Pickett left for home, but was arrested at Catlettsburg, Ky., but upon the facts becoming known, he was immediately released.

"O wearisome condition of humanity!"

How many wretched homes in our land! How many heart-broken invalids! Life with many signifies a mere onerous existence. All are subject to disease, but when health is removed the hope is nearly gone out. Sickness is usually incurred through exposure or carelessness. Especially is this true with those diseases peculiar to woman. Through her own imprudence and folly she is made to drag out a miserable existence—a source of annoyance and anxiety to her friends, and anything but a comfort and pleasure to herself. Exposure to the cold at times when she should be most prudent, and overtaxing her body with laborious employment, are both fruitful causes of many of the maladies from which she suffers. Gradually the bloom leaves her cheeks, her lips grow ashy white, her vivacity departs, she continually experiences a feeling of weariness and general languor, and altogether presents a ghostly appearance. What does she need? Should she take some stimulating drug, which will for the time make her "*feel better*," or does her entire system demand reparation? She requires something which not only will restore to health the diseased organs, but will tone and invigorate the system. DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION will do this. It imparts strength to the diseased parts, brings back the glow of health, and restores comfort where previously there was only suffering.

Every invalid lady should send for "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," in which over fifty pages are devoted to the consideration of those diseases peculiar to women. It will be sent post-paid, to any address for $1 50. Address R. V. Pierce, M. D., World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y. Agents wanted to sell this valuable work.—*Advertisement.*

### THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest Telegraphic and General News, the doings of Congress and the State Legislature; Editorials on matters of current interest; Letters from our Foreign Correspondents; Further discussion of Gen. Sherman's *Memoirs*; a column of Political Notes; a page of carefully-prepared Commercial Matter, giving the latest Financial News and Market Reports, and a great variety of interesting reading.

The efforts of the publishers of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to extend its circulation by increasing its value to the reader, through material improvements and the introduction of new features, are meeting with a gratifying response. The recent increase in its circulation has been rapid beyond precedent in its history.

THE TIMES is the only New-York paper which delivers its weekly and semi-weekly editions by the Fast Mail trains. By this plan, subscribers of THE TIMES receive their papers from twelve to thirty-six hours earlier than under the old arrangement.

Copies in wrappers ready for mailing for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

**What Col. Fulton Writes—His Experience of Public Interest.**

STONEWALL, Ga.

Yours of the 20th is received. In reply I may say that I have suffered for twenty years with single, and for the last eight or ten with double rupture; have tried all the most popular trusses, and have gradually grown worse. Now, as to Dr. Sherman's treatment, since I adopted it, and threw away my old truss, I feel better than I have felt for many years. I am now comfortable, and have far more hope of a cure than I ever had before.

I have no doubt if you try Dr. Sherman's treatment you will not only thank him but bless the Providence that led you to consult him a thousand times from the bottom of your heart.

Respectfully, Col. M. C. FULTON.

To E. G. HATCH, Esq., Atlanta, Ga.

This kind of satisfaction is what brings the needy from all parts of the country to reap the benefit of Dr. SHERMAN'S experience and remedies. The sufferer should go to him, and go to him quickly, as procrastination is dangerous—no man knowing what a day may bring forth. He is now seeing patients at his office No. 1 Ann st., opposite the *Herald* Office.

**All the Horsemen in Our City use Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia**, and they say it has no equal. We sell large quantities of it. GERRITY & MORRELL, Wholesale Druggists, Elmira, N. Y. Sold by all druggists. Depot, No. 451 6th av., New-York.

**Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry** is a reliable remedy for Coughs and Lung Complaints. 50c. and $1.

**Use Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops.** The genuine have A. H. B. on each drop.

## MARRIED.

GOLD—BROWN.—Christmas, 1875, at the residence of the bride, No. 107 Hicks st., Brooklyn, by Rev. Charles H. Hall, Col. STEPHEN J. GOLD, of Cornwall, Conn., to MARGERY H. BROWN.

☞ California papers please copy.

HUBBELL—CHURCHILL.—On Wednesday, Jan. 26, 1876, at the Second Congregational Church, Greenwich, Conn., by Rev. Charles R. Treat, GEORGE WOLCOTT HUBBELL, of Newark, N. J., to CORA SHERRILL, daughter of the late William C. Churchill, Esq.

TALBOT—HUBBELL.—At Sing Sing, N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 26, 1876, by Rev. Wilson Phraner, Rev. HOWARD A. TALBOT, of New-York, to TILLIE L., daughter of Henry R. Hubbell, of Sing Sing.

☞ Cleveland papers please copy.

## DIED.

BENNETT.—Suddenly, Jan. 26, 1876, JAMES O. BENNETT.

Friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 233 East 57th st., at 10 o'clock A. M., Friday, the 28th inst.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the North River Savings Bank, held at its banking-house Jan. 26, 1876, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

*Whereas*, We have learned with deep regret of the sudden death of our esteemed Secretary, JAS. O. BENNETT: therefore

*Resolved*, That we express to the bereaved family and friends of the deceased our deepest sympathies for their great and irreparable loss.

*Resolved*, That we take great pleasure in bearing united testimony to his uniform, cordial manners, to his strict integrity, and great fidelity in the discharge of the trust committed to him. By his death we feel that New-York has lost one of its most valuable citizens—one whose moral and Christian virtues are entitled to the highest praise.

*Resolved*, That the Trustees and ex-Trustees of the North River Savings Bank attend his funeral in a body, out of respect to the memory of the late Secretary of their institution.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions, properly attested, be sent to the family of the deceased, and that the same be printed in the New-York *Daily Times* and the New-York *Daily Tribune*.

JOHN HOOPER, President.

DREW.—On Thursday, Jan. 27, ROXANNA, wife of Daniel Drew, aged seventy-seven years.

Funeral services at the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Brewster's, on Sunday, the 30th, at 11 A. M. A special train will leave the Grand Central Depot at 9 A. M.

DRINKER.—On Tuesday, 25th inst., of pneumonia, JOANNA J. DRINKER, widow of the late William Walon Drinker, aged 69 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, at 12 M., from the residence of her son-in-law, W. L. Boyce, Oakland av., Bayonne, N. J. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot upon the arrival of the 11:15 train from foot of Liberty st., New-York.

☞ Philadelphia and Chicago papers please copy.

FOWLER.—On Thursday, 27th inst., ELIZABETH ANN, daughter of Egbert S. Fowler.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, at 11 o'clock A. M., from her father's residence, in Peekskill. The relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

LIGHTBODY.—On Wednesday, Jan. 26, 1876, JOHN G. LIGHTBODY, eldest son of James C. Lightbody and the late Mary Ann Lightbody, in the 31st year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, No. 320 East 62d st., on Sunday, the 30th inst., at 1 P. M.

OGDEN.—At Astoria, Long Island, on Thursday, Jan. 27, 1876, of diphtheria, CHARLES FOSDICK, youngest son of Frederic and Augusta Ogden, in the 7th year of his age.

Funeral services at the residence of his parents, Remsen st., Astoria, on Saturday, Jan. 29, at 2 o'clock P. M.

THOMPSON.—On Thursday, Jan. 27, suddenly, LYMAN THOMPSON, only son of William K. and S. Louise Savery, and grandson of Dr. William A. Belcher.

Funeral from residence of his parents, No. 266 Classon av., near De Kalb, Brooklyn, Saturday, 29th inst., at 10:30 A. M.

TRAVER.—On Wednesday, Jan. 26, 1876, FERDINAND W. TRAVER, in the 44th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 230 Ross st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday at 3 P. M.

WELLS.—At his residence, in Riverdale, New-York City, on Wednesday, Jan. 26, DAVID HALSTED WELLS.

His relatives and friends, also those of his father, James N. Wells, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday morning next, the 29th inst., at 10:30 o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance at the depot on the arrival of the 9:10 train from Forty-second Street Depot; also at 9:44, on arrival of the train from the north.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—The members of the above association are hereby notified to meet this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at No. 104 Myrtle st., Brooklyn, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our worthy member, AUGUSTUS C. MCKINNEY.

FRANCIS HAGADORN, F. S.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending SATURDAY, Jan. 29, 1876, will close at this office on TUESDAY at 12 M., for Europe, per steamer Dakota, via Queenstown; on WEDNESDAY, at 11 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Russia, via Queenstown; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Klopstock, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on SATURDAY, at 4 A. M., for England, Wales, Ireland, and France, per steamer Republic, via Queenstown, and at 4 A. M., for Scotland, per steamer Bolivia, via Glasgow, and at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer America, via Southampton and Bremen.

Mails for China, Japan, &c., will leave San Francisco Feb. 1, 1876.

Mails for Australia and New-Zealand leave San Francisco Feb. 2, 1876. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

THE KING OF PORTUGAL

has conferred upon Dr. DE JONGH the Commandership of the Order of Christ, in recognition of his scientific researches into the nature and properties of Cod Liver Oil. Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL is sold in capsuled imperial half-pints, $1, by all druggists. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford & Co., London. Sole Agent for the United States, JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., New-York.

THE AMERICAN HOYLE, BY "TRUMPS."

The only acknowledged authority on all games of skill and chance, containing the laws and correct methods of playing whist, poker, euchre, pedro-sancho casino, bésique, and over one hundred other games; 516 pages, cloth, price $2. Mailed, postage paid, to any address, on receipt of price by DICK & FITZGERALD, No. 18 Ann st., New-York.

TO CANVASSERS.

An opportunity is offered, if taken immediately, to an experienced canvasser, familiar with the medical profession, to join the advertiser in a serial business, in which an exclusive control of several new and beautifully-illustrated works is already obtained and everything ready to push at once into a lucrative business. ENERGY, Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

ALL OWNERS OF LOTS ON 8TH AV., and on streets, between 8th and 9th avs., from 92d to 110th st., are requested to meet at the office of JOHN W. MITCHELL, No. 92 Broadway, on FRIDAY, Jan. 28, at 2 P. M., to join in objections to the construction of an elevated railway on 8th av., to be filed with the Commissioners on Monday next.

PRIVATE LIBRARY,

Now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms, and to be sold by auction on FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, 28th and 29th. The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 122 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York. N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

ALBERT SMITH, DEALER IN CHOICE marketing—Families and hotels supplied with the finest Beef, Veal, Mutton, Lamb, Poultry, Game, Vegetables, Fish, Oysters, &c. No. 516 6th av., one door below 31st st.

NO EXCUSE FOR FATAL BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—ROOT'S SAFETY BOILERS, 45,000 horse power in use in all parts of the world. Estimates and catalogues furnished by addressing ABENDROTH & ROOT MFG. CO., No. 96 Liberty st., New-York.

HIMROD'S CURE—UNEQUALED FOR ASTHMA, CATARRH, CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, and COMMON COLDS. Try it. Sold by all druggists, $1; wholesale depot, No. 112 Chambers st. P. O. Box 2,430.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MISS YONGE'S NEW NOVEL.

"MY YOUNG ALCIDES"

will be ready for delivery on TUESDAY, FEB. 2.

12mo, cloth, $1 75.

MACMILLAN & CO., No. 21 Astor place, New-York.

## POLITICAL.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting will be held at No. 63 Ludlow st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, at 8 o'clock. JOHN N. LANTHIER, President. SAMUEL A. ROBERTS, Acting Secretary.

## THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Jan. 27.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 954 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,275 head, or 375 cars, of which 242 were through consignments, the balance being on sale here, against 380 cars for the same time last week, and 581 cars for the same week last year; no market; fresh arrivals were through consignments; 6 cars held for shipping to-morrow; balance shipped out. Sheep—Receipts to-day, 1,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 20,800 head, against 18,000 head for the same time last week, and 18,200 head for the same time last year; 5 cars only on sale, balance through consignments; no shipments to-day; 9 cars held for shipment to-morrow; all offerings disposed of at weak opening quotations of the week; sales of Indiana Sheep, averaging 79 lb., at $5 50; 87 lb. at $5 75; 98 lb. at $6; Michigan Sheep, averaging 102 lb. at $6 30; 92 lb. at $5 20; Ohio Sheep, averaging 99 lb. at $6; 92 lb. at $5 62½; 78 lb. at $5. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 3,100 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 10,500 head, against 20,400 head for the same time last week, and 11,700 head for the same week last year; market slow; only a few loads on sale; demand light; sales, 8 cars Yorkers, at $7 60@$7 75; 1 car heavy hogs, at $7 65@$7 75; 3 cars remaining unsold.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,800 head; market dull, with a downward tendency; very fine stock held at $5 75@$6 25; Stockers, $3@$4; Texans and Cherokees, $3 25@$4; shipments, 2,550 head. Hogs—Receipts, 26,000 head; market active and prices 5c.@10c. higher all round, closing with pens nearly empty; sales of packing at $7 15@$7 50, chiefly at $7 40@$7 35; Bacon grades, $7 30@$7 50; Boston grades, $7 40@$7 50; Philadelphia, $7 55@$7 60; shipments, 1,500 head. Sheep—Receipts, 2,500 head; market quiet and unchanged.

## THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—Flour dull, unchanged. Wheat buoyant but unsettled; No. 2 Spring, 98⅛c.@98⅝c.; February, 98⅜c.@98⅞c.; No. 3 do. 79c.; Rejected, 65c. Corn quiet and weak; No. 2 Mixed, 42⅛c., spot; 46⅛c. February; Rejected, 33c. Oats quiet and weak; No. 2, 31c. spot; 31c. bid February. Barley in fair demand and firm at 79½c., January; 76c. February. Rye steady and firm at 67c.@67½c. Dressed Hogs in good demand at full prices, a shade higher, at $8 25@$8 40. Pork in fair demand and higher at $19 22½@$19 25 spot; $19 25@$19 27½ February; $19 52½@$19 55 March. Lard in fair demand and lower at $12 spot; $12 15 March; $12 30 April. Bulk Meats steady and firm; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 10⅛c.@10¼c., and 10⅝c.@10⅞c. Whisky, $1 06. Receipts—9,000 bbls. Flour, 26,000 bushels Wheat, 55,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats, 10,000 bushels Barley, 327 bushels Rye. Shipments—8,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 55,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 27.—Flour dull, unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 52 asked; no bids. Sales at $1 56, April; No. 3 do., $1 32 bid. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 38¾c.@39c., cash; 39c., January; 39⅛c.@39¼c., February. Oats quiet but firm; No. 2, 35⅛c.@35½c., cash. Barley, buyers offering lower prices; nothing done. Rye steady and firm at 70c.@70½c. Pork steady, unchanged. Lard dull; saleable at 11¾c. Bulk Meats a shade firmer; more inquiry; Shoulders, 7c.@7¼c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 10¼c.@10½c., and 10⅝c.@10⅝c.; sales of Clear Rib Sides, up country, at 10¼c.; Clear Sides, 10½c. Bacon scarce and firmer; Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11⅝c.@11⅞c. Green Meats dull and nominal. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 07. Live Hogs dull and lower; very few selling; shipping, $6 50@$6 90; packing, $6 80@$7. Cattle steady, with a fair demand; prices unchanged. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 42,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 6,000 head Hogs, 1,450 head Cattle.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 27.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat steady, with a moderate demand at $1 25@$1 35. Corn dull at 40c.@43c. Oats dull at 35c.@42c. Barley dull and nominal. Rye dull but unchanged. Pork quiet but steady at $20. Lard irregular; Steam, 12c.@12¼c., spot; 12⅜c., March; Kettle steady at 12½c.@13c. Bulk Meats steady, with a moderate demand. Shoulders, 7¼c.@7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c.@10½c.; Clear Sides, 10½c.@10⅝c.; outside quotations for fully cured. Bacon steady and unchanged. Green Meats inactive; weather unfavorable and demand only for light weights. Whisky active but lower at $1 06. Butter—Demand fair and market firm for choice at 25c.@27c.; other grades nominal. Hogs—Demand fair, and market firm; common to good light, $7 15@$7 30; fair to good packing, $7 20@$7 30; choice heavy, $7 35@$7 40; receipts, 5,580 head; shipments, 1,108 head.

BUFFALO, Jan. 27.—Receipts—3,800 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 45,500 bushels Corn, 26,000 bushels Oats, 11,000 bushels Barley, 800 bushels Rye. Shipments—3,800 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 40,000 bushels Corn, 26,000 bushels Oats, 11,000 bushels Barley, 800 bushels Rye. Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat—A light milling demand; sales 700 bushels Hard Spring on private terms; 360 bushels No. 3 Milwaukee at $1 05; 2,200 bushels Green Bay at $1 27½. Corn in better demand; sales 14 cars new at 50c.; 4 cars on private terms; 1 car at 51c. Oats and Rye neglected. Barley quiet; sales 2,000 bushels two-rowed State at 78c.@79c.; 2,000 bushels Canadian at 98c.@$1 02, all on the track. Pork dull; heavy Mess, $20. Lard dull at 13c. Highwines dull at $1 09.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 27.—Molasses—Demand good; common fermenting, 30c.@36c.; fair fermenting, 37c.@40c.; prime do., 43c.@45c.; reboiled, 44c.@46c. Flour—Only a local demand; common, $3 25; fine to superfine, $3 50@$3 75; double extra, $4; treble extra, $4 50@$5 75; choice to family extra, $6@$7 25. Corn-meal dull at $2 15@$2 25. Lard quiet but steady at 13¼c.@13¾c. for refined tierce and 13¾c.@14c. for keg. Whisky—Rectified in light supply with fair jobbing demand; Louisiana, $1 11; Western, $1 12@$1 14. Market for other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York sight, ¼ discount; sterling, 5 46@5 46½ for bank; gold, 113.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 27.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 08½; Hard do., $1 17½; No. 2 do., $1 00⅝; February, $1 00⅞; March, $1 01¾; No. 3 do., 83c. Corn quiet and weak; No. 2, 44c. Oats quiet, light demand; No. 2, 32¼c. Barley dull; No. 2 Spring nominally 95c.@95½c.; No. 3 do., 55c. Rye easier; No. 1, 68c. Provisions firm, tending upward. Mess Pork firm at $19 12½. Lard—Prime Kettle, 12¾c.; do. Steam, 12 05. Sweet Pickled Hams in good demand at 11c.@12½c. Dry-salted Shoulders, 7⅛c., loose; Middles, 10¼c.@10¾c., boxed. Dressed Hogs firmer; held higher at $8 25. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 55,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, Jan. 27.—Flour steady, with a moderate demand. Wheat dull and a shade lower; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 43; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 29½; No. 2 do., $1 14; extra do., $1 40; Amber Michigan, spot and February, $1 25½; March, $1 28; No. 2 do., $1 08½; No. 3 Red, $1 05½. Corn dull, a shade lower; High Mixed, 46c.; Low do., 45½c.; no grade, 44c. Oats dull, a shade lower; No. 2, 36c. Cloverseed, $8. Dressed Hogs dull, lower at $8 30. Receipts—11,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—500 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Demand fair and market firm at $1 05@$1 15. Corn steady with a moderate demand at 43c.@45c. Oats nominally unchanged at 38c.@42c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Provisions—Market firm though not unstably higher. Pork nominal. Bacon—Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅞c.; Clear Sides, 12⅛c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7½c.@7⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10½c.@10⅝c.; Clear Sides, 10¾c.@10⅞c., loose. Hams—Sugar-cured, 13¾c.@14c. Lard—Steam, 13c.; tierce, 14¼c.; keg, 15c. Whisky, $1 06. Bagging quiet and unchanged.

OSWEGO, Jan. 27.—Flour steady; sales 1,000 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $7 75 for Amber Winter; $8 for White do.; $8 25 for Double Extra. Wheat unchanged. Corn quiet; Western Mixed, old, 68c. Barley dull; No. 2 Canada held at $1 08; No. 2 Bay, $1 15; No. 1 Canada, $1 23. Corn-meal—Bolted, $27; Unbolted, $26. Mill-feed—Shorts, $17@$18; Shipstuffs, $19@$20; Middlings, $23@$26.

## THE COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 27.—Cotton firm; Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 12¼c.@12⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 10¾c.@11c.; net receipts, 1,766 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,444 bales; to the Continent, 675 bales; coastwise, 699 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; stock, 56,925 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 27.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12½c.; Low Middling, 11¾c.; Good Ordinary, 10c.; net receipts, 20,518 bales; gross, 21,421 bales; exports, coastwise, 687 bales; sales, 6,000 bales; stock, 355,960 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 27.—Cotton firm; Middling, 12½c.; Low Middling, 11⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 10½c.; net receipts, 2,015 bales; gross, 2,070 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,809 bales; sales, 2,630 bales; stock, 75,309 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 27.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12¾c.@12⅞c.; Low Middling, 11¾c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net receipts, 2,125 bales; export, coastwise, 398 bales; sales, 1,271 bales; stock, 92,169 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 27.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12⅜c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.@11⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.@10c.; net receipts, 2,626 bales; exports coastwise, 489 bales; sales, 4,500 bales; stock, 90,258 bales.

## FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 27—12:30 P. M.—The Directors of the Bank of England at their meeting to-day fixed the minimum rate of discount at 4 ℘ cent. Consols, 94 3-16 for money, and 94¼ for the account. Erie Railway shares, 15⅞.

1 P. M.—Consols, 94 3-16 for money, and 94 5-16 for the account.

1:30 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 16⅛.

1:35 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 16¼; do preferred, 33.

2:30 P. M.—Consols, 94 3-16 for both money and the account.

3 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £265,000 during the past week. Erie Railway shares, 16.

3:30 P. M.—The proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liability, which last week was 39¼ ℘ cent., is now 43½ ℘ cent. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £109,000.

5 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 15⅞; New-York Central, 101.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 7,139,000 francs during the past week. Exchange on London, 25f. 13½c. for short sight. Rentes, 66f. 75c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 27—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firm; Middling Uplands, 6⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 6 15-16d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 12,000 bales, of which 11,600 bales were American. Cotton to arrive a shade firmer; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, at 6⅝d.; do. do., May and June delivery, at 6 11-16d.; Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped January and February from Savannah or Charleston, by sail if required, offered at 6⅝d.

1 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped January and February, (per sail,) at 6⅝d.

1:30 P. M.—Provisions—Lard, 58s. ℘ cwt. Bacon, 51s. ℘ cwt. for Long Clear Middles.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 7,200 bales were American.

5 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is flat.

LONDON, Jan. 27—3 P. M.—Produce—Refined Petroleum, 10½d. ℘ gallon.

5 P. M.—Tallow, 48s. 6d.@49s. ℘ cwt.

Evening.—Calcutta Linseed, 50s. 6d. Linseed Oil, 23s. 9d. ℘ cwt.

ANTWERP, Jan. 27.—Petroleum closed buoyant at 33¼f. for fine Pale American.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 26.—The daily receipts of Coffee are 6,100 bags. Sales, 12,000 bags for Europe, 7,000 bags to the United States, and 6,000 bags for Mediterranean ports. The shipments have been as follows: To Europe, 4,000 bags; to the United States, 3,000 bags, and to the Mediterranean, 5,000 bags. Stock on hand, 347,000 bags. Good Firsts, 5$900@6$050.

SANTOS, Jan. 26.—The daily receipts of Coffee are 2,700 bags. Sales, 12,000 bags for Europe. Total shipments, 20,000 bags, including 16,000 bags to Europe. Total stock on hand, 108,000 bags.

## THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange, yesterday, Thursday, Jan. 27:

Hugh N. Camp, by order of the Court of Common Pleas in foreclosure, George Waddington, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 22 by 90, on West Twenty-first street, north side, 87 feet west of Fourth avenue, for $13,000, to W. D. Pond, the owner of a second mortgage on the property.

V. K. Stevenson, Jr., by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, J. P. O'Neill, Esq., Referee, disposed of a four-story and basement brown-stone-front store and dwelling, with lot 20 by 75, on First avenue, west side, 140.8 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, for $11,400, the purchaser being W. T. A. Hart.

James M. Miller, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Albert Stickney, Esq., Referee, sold a lot 25 by 100, on Tenth avenue, east side, between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth streets, for $8,000, to Warren E. Greenleaf, a party in interest.

B. P. Fairchild, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Leo C. Dessar, Esq., Referee, sold a lot 25 by 102.2, situate on East Seventy-ninth street, north side, 100 feet west of Fourth avenue, for $6,500, to Patrick Fox.

The sale by E. A. Lawrence & Co., of a house and lot on East Forty-third street, west of Second avenue, was adjourned to to-day, and in the matter of the sale by Mr. Miller, of the premises No. 57 Ann street, the property was withdrawn, the foreclosure proceedings having been for the time arranged.

The sale by J. L. Wells, West Farms property, Twenty-fourth Ward, announced for the Exchange, should have been noticed to take place at Carpenter's Hotel, Morrisania.

In our report Monday, of the sale Saturday of a house and lot on Park avenue, for $31,700, the location should have read, Park avenue, east side, 48.1 feet north of Thirty-fourth street. By an error the street was printed Thirty-sixth street.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

Only one sale is noticed for to-day at the Exchange, namely:

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 21.1 by 100.5, on East Forty-third street, north side, 100 feet west of Second avenue.

### EXCHANGE SALES—THURSDAY, JAN. 27.

NEW-YORK.

| | |
|---|---|
| *By Hugh N. Camp.* | |
| 1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, West 21st st., n. s., 87 ft. w. of 4th av., lot 22x90 | $13,000 |
| *By V. K. Stevenson, Jr.* | |
| 1 four-story, and basement store, dwelling, and lot, 1st av., w. s., 140.8 ft. n. of 124th st., lot 20x75 | $11,400 |
| *By James M. Miller.* | |
| 1 lot, 10th av., e. s., between 74th and 75th sts., 25x100 | $8,000 |
| *By B. P. Fairchild.* | |
| 1 lot, East 79th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 4th av., 25x102.2 | $6,500 |

### RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

*Wednesday, Jan. 26.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 3d av., w. s., 40 ft. n. of 64th st., 20x80, leasehold; Sarah Bachran to Richard S. Treacy | 13,000 |
| Thompson st., e. s., 225 ft. n. of Bleecker st., 25x85; Thomas W. Moore and wife to James H. Platt | 8,000 |
| 116th st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 1st av., 100x100.11; also 119th st., s. s., 263 ft. w. of Avenue A, 75x100.10; G. P. Smith, Referee, to William M. Ringwood | 18,300 |
| Broadway, w. s., 54 ft. n. of Waverley place, 27x100; Susan Spofford and others to Thomas A. Pettifer | nom. |
| 125th st., s. s., 103.9 ft. e. of 6th av., 18.9x100.11; Charles H. Hildroth, Referee, to George E. Terry | 6,225 |
| 50th st., s. s., 400 ft. w. of 10th av., 50x100.5; David Christie to Mary Tulloch | 25,350 |
| 6th av., s. w. corner of 52d st., 45x79.6; Union National Bank to Bernard Spaulding | nom. |
| 38th st., n. s., 44.8 ft. w. of 7th av., 224x90; Andrews Soher to Bernard Spaulding | 26,000 |
| 6th av., s. w. corner 52d st., 45.5x79.6x81.4; Bernard Spaulding and wife to Andrews Soher | nom. |
| Beekman st., s. w., (Nos. 109 and 111,) 53.10 ft. s. e. of Pearl st., 31x11.6x10.2x29.1x48.10x38.4; William P. Abendroth and wife and others to Abendroth Brothers | 50,000 |
| Pearl st., No. 282, leasehold, Same to Same | nom. |
| 2d av., w. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 43d st., 20x50; Timothy Boyle and wife to Herman F. H. Clausen and others | 26,000 |
| Boulevard, s. e. corner 101st st., 50xirregular; George W. Carlton and wife to Nathaniel D. Higgins | 47,500 |
| 6th av., s. e. corner 52d st., 45.5x81.4; William H. Adams and wife to Bernhard Spaulding | nom. |
| 77th st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 8th av., 50x102.2; Oscar C. Ferris, Executor to Emanuel Bernheimer | 12,200 |
| 4th av., w. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 63d st., 50x100; Charles L. Cornish to John H. Watson | nom. |
| 49th st., s. s., 143.6 ft. e. of 10th av., 21.6x100.5; Matthew Fanning to Frank Hoffmann | nom. |
| 62d st., n. s., 320 ft. e. of 2d av., 17x100.5; George Guttroft and wife to John Johnson | nom. |
| 83d st., s. s., 120 ft. w. of 1st av., 20x98.9; Charles S. McCormick to Maggie Kehoe | nom. |
| 62d st., n. s., 320 ft. e. of 2d av., 17x100.5; John Johnson to Barbara Guttroff | nom. |
| 3d av., n. w. corner 76th st., 25.8x100; John A. Hardy and wife to Thomas Hanson | 45,500 |
| 126th st., s. s., 178.9 ft. e. of 5th av., 18.9x199.11; Thomas Hanson and wife to John A. Hardy | 24,250 |
| 126th st., s. s., 160 ft. e. of 5th av., 18.9x99.11; Thomas Hanson and wife to Ellen Hardy | 24,250 |
| 14th st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 9th av., 50x206.6 to 15th st.; Hugh O'Reilly and wife to Patrick Skelly and others | 20,000 |
| 42d st., s. s., 118.6 ft. e. of Madison av., 18.6x74.9¾x48.5¼xirregular; Sarah A. Livermore to Edward Livermore | 10,000 |
| 42d st., s. s., 118.6 ft. e. of Madison av., irregular; Anne Livermore and husband to Sarah A. Livermore | 10,000 |
| 1st av., n. w. corner 53d st., 25.6x64x irregular; Herman K. Le Roy to James N. A. Griswold | 32,000 |
| 6th av., n. e. corner of 47th st., 19x75.4; George Hoffman and wife to Thomas Thacher | 75,000 |
| 54th st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x100.5; Louis H. Hasse and wife to Ferdinand Jaeger | nom. |
| 149th st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Clifton av., 25x100, 23d Ward; John Graff and wife to George Graff | 800 |
| 49th st., s. s., No. 58, between 5th and 6th avs., (leasehold;) Ledyard Stevens, Executor, to Imogene O. Brown | 18,500 |
| 3d av., w. s., 200 ft. s. of Orchard st., 75x279, 24th Ward; Peter Gillespie and wife to Church of the Sacred Heart | 2,500 |
| 2d av., w. s., 38.6 ft. s. of 44th st., 37x77; Herman F. H. Clausen and wife to Timothy Boyle | 30,000 |
| Spring st., (No. 210,) s. s., 93.11 ft. w. of Sullivan st., 18.6x42.2, irregular; Margaret Mullen to C. Aitken | 10,600 |
| Broadway, No. 733, w. s., 54 ft. n. of Waverley place, 27x100; Thomas A. Pettifer to Susan Spofford and others | nom. |
| 134th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 7th av., 125x99.11; Solomon Silver and wife to Anna Hertz | 16,000 |
| 1st av., w. s., 75.8 ft. s. of 54th st., 25x75; George E. Underhill to John N. A. Griswold | 18,000 |
| Bayard st., n. s., 107 e. of Chrystie st., 25x75; L. B. Prince, Referee, to Sophia Browner | 6,600 |
| Waverley place, n. e. corner West 10th st., 22x73; T. H. Baldwin, Referee, to Lottie S. Ogden | 16,500 |

LEASES RECORDED.

| | |
|---|---|
| 8th st., n. s., 215.10¾ ft. e of University place, lease dated 1855, 21 years; Sailors' Snug Harbor to Horatio Allen | $200 |
| King st., n. s., between Hudson and Varick, 2 years; Trinity Church to Martha Daniel | 450 |
| King st., s. s., Nos. 86, 88, and 90, between Hudson and Varick, 2 years; same to same | 1,200 |
| King st., s. s., Nos. 86, 88, and 90; Martha Daniell to Edwin Bellman and others. Assignment of lease | nom. |
| King st., No. 83; same to same. Assignment of lease | nom. |
| Old Boston Road, 14 ft. s. w. of Washington av. and Schuyler st., 23d Ward, 10 years; H. Barber to D. Friedrick | 900 |
| No. 387 1st av., store and cellar, 3 years; William Boyd to Patrick Conway | 720 |
| 7th av., s. w. corner of 215th st., store and cellar, 1 year; John Omeallis to Otto Seifart | 1,000 |

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

**FRANK G. AND CHARLES S. BROWN,** Broadway, corner Wall st., Agents for selling, purchasing, leasing, and appraising Real Estate and managing properties. Highest possible references.

**FOR SALE**—A L[illegible] FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

**FOR SALE OR TO RENT**—A GREAT BARGAIN—No. 208 West 59th st., between 7th av. and Broadway, opposite the Central Park. The four-story brown-stone front house, 25x70, with extension of thirty feet; the hard wood cost $20,000; the building cost $114,000. Must be seen to be appreciated; it is both town and country; splendid scenery. Immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

**FOR SALE**—AT A BARGAIN, WITH IMMEDIATE possession, a medium-sized high-stoop, stone-front house, in West 53d st., beautifully and tastefully furnished and in complete order, with every modern improvement. Can be had for $27,500, with all the furniture as it stands; $10,000 is all the cash that will be required, balance on bond and mortgage. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

**FORTY-THIRD ST., BETWEEN 6TH AV.** AND BROADWAY.—A first-class four-story brick house, in excellent order, size 20x50, lot 100; will be sold at a low figure. B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FARM FOR SALE.

One of the best stock and dairy farms in Lake County, Illinois; 264 acres, (forty timber,) three and a half miles from railroad station, eight miles from Waukegan, forty from Chicago; near school-house, flour-mill, and post office; cheese factory on the place. For particulars address GEORGE K. STEARNS, Whittier, Lake County, Ill.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

**ORANGE, N. J.**—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

**ORANGE, N. J.**—(SPECIALTY.)—INCLUDING Llewellyn Park, Brick Church, Montrose, and Mountain Side; desirable properties for rent; also, for sale. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine st.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, auctioneer.

**EXECUTORS' SALE OF SOUTH-WEST CORNER BROADWAY AND 21ST ST.**

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 8, 1876, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

Sale by order of the Executors of Schureman Halsted:

BROADWAY.—The six-story brick stores and hotel known as Nos. 917 and 919, south-west corner 21st st., being 48 feet 2 inches front, 46 feet rear, by an average depth of 89 feet 3 inches.

EAST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—Nos. 10 and 12, adjoining on the rear, each 23x92 feet.

This property is in the midst of all the first-class retail dry-goods houses.

Fifty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three years. Deed delivered and possession given May 1, 1876.

## DWELLINGS TO LET.

**FOR RENT.**—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

**TO RENT.**—A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS MANsion on 106th st. and North River, suitable for a school, having eighteen rooms, outbuildings, &c., &c.; four acres of ground in complete order and all improvements; rent, $1,500. Apply to J. DENHAM & CO., No. 266 West 23d st.

**TO RENT.**—TWO COTTAGES ON 105TH ST., and North River; one cottage has ten and the other fourteen rooms—all improvements; four lots of ground to each; rents, $550 and $700. J. DENHAM & CO., No. 266 West 23d st.

**TO LET.**—THE HOUSE NO. 19 WASHINGTON place; full width and depth; in perfect order, newly painted, &c.; near Broadway; location unexceptionable. W. N. GRISWOLD, No. 744 Broadway.

## STORES, &C., TO LET.

**OFFICES TO LET** IN THE **TIMES BUILDING.** ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS. These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants. Apply to GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

TO LET OR LEASE THE SPACIOUS **Lofts of No. 341 Broadway.** Average size about 33 by 180 feet, with an L extension on Leonard st., with steam elevator and heating apparatus; immediate possession. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

**NOTICE.**—I HAVE TO LET ON BROADWAY, near Astor Place, (8th st.,) one of the finest store properties in the city; 25x130; five stories in height, with two basements; finished in the most perfect manner; fitted with steam-heating apparatus, &c.; to be appreciated must be examined. W. N. GRISWOLD, No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

TO LET. TO LET. TO LET. I desire to call the attention of iron and hard-wood workers to the splendid 25x100 loft, 2d floor, Metropolitan Steam Power Building, Nos. 9, 11, and 13 Baxter st., near Centre st.; unfailing steam power; light on all sides. W. N. GRISWOLD, No. 744 Broadway.

**STORE NO. 238 4TH AV., TO RENT.**—$1,000, quarterly in advance; will be fitted up to suit tenant, with bath, closet, &c., or can be had as it is at present, with counters, glass windows, and stock of fancy goods, for sale very low. Address Box No. 731, Plainfield, N. J.

**TO LET.**—PARTIES WISHING TO LOCATE AT the great book publishing centre will do well to examine the floors and offices of this building. W. N. GRISWOLD, No. 744 Broadway.

**TO LET.**—THE PRETTY LITTLE STORE, GROUND floor, No. 133 8th st., near Broadway. W. N. GRISWOLD, No. 744 Broadway.

**EXTRA LARGE BANKING-ROOM TO** let or lease, on Broadway, near the Post Office; a very large first floor office, with desks, large safes, all the modern improvements; light and ventilation superior. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

**TO LET**—ELEGANT BANKING-ROOM, NO. 231 Broadway, opposite the Post Office, 25x118; all modern improvements; heated by steam; suitable for a large banking, insurance, or mercantile business. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

**OFFICES AND LOFTS TO LET IN THE** new building, corner of Bond st. and Bowery, suitable for manufacturing jewelers or others. Apply from 10 to 3 o'clock, BOND STREET SAVINGS BANK.

**TO LET**—WITH STEAM POWER, FOURTH FLOOR, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st. Inquire on premises.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT MORISON'S Trustworthy and Reliable Institute, Corner 11th st. and 6th av., Established 1853. Respectable servants of all nations Waiting for situations.

**CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.**—BY A neat, reliable young girl, who understands her duties thoroughly; is quick and tidy and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glass-ware, &c.; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

**CHAMBER-MAID, &c.**—BY A YOUNG SWEDE girl with City reference, for chamber-work and waiting, or child's nurse; willing to divide her time with different kinds of work; is a neat seamstress, uses a machine, and is an excellent mender; City or country. Call at 366 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

**CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.**—IN A private family by a neat, tidy, competent girl; lived nineteen months in her last place, and is highly recommended. Call on or address Jane, No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

**CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, &c.**—By a respectable girl to do chamber-work and waiting; understands furnace and all sorts of fires; willing to make herself generally useful; best City reference. Call at No. 465 3d av., near 32d st.

**CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.**—BY a young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress, or would attend to a growing child; can operate; excellent City reference. Call at No. 384 9th av., in millinery store.

**CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.**—BY A young woman as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 314 East 31st st.

**CHAMBER-MAID, &c.**—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and sewing; best City reference. Call at No. 205 East 20th st.

**CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.**—BY A Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress; is anxious for a good home; refers to No. 24 East 41st st., between Madison and 5th avs., from the hours of 11 to 3.

**CHAMBER-MAID, &c.**—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamber-work and assist with the washing or to take care of children; City reference. Call at No. 306 East 35th st.

**CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.**—BY a young girl in a private family only; good City reference. Call at No. 346 West 37th st., Room No. 11, third floor.

**CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.**—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress. Address No. 9 West 21st st.

**CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.**—BY A neat, active young woman as first-class chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and assist in washing; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av., second floor.

**COOK.**—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH WOMAN, WITH excellent references, to cook, wash, and iron; makes bread, biscuit, soups, &c., and can take a place directly or wait a few days; a neat, obliging person, desirous of keeping her place; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

**COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.**—By two respectable young girls; one as first-class cook, the other first-class chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference; no objections to a respectable boarding-house, or a short distance in the country. Call at No. 123 West 24th st.; ring bell 14.

**COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.**—BY AN English Protestant girl, who understands her business thoroughly; makes good soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c., and is also an excellent washer and ironer; has good City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

**COOK, &c.**—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; in a private family; will assist with washing and ironing; good reference. Call at No. 157 East 52d st.; ring third bell.

**COOK.**—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; best references given. Apply at No. 821 6th av., for two days.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

**COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER**—CHAMber-maid and Waitress.—By two respectable girls together, one as cook, washer, and ironer, other as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to a boarding-house; good references. Call at 243 East 28th st.

**COOK.**—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWEDISH COOK; can give satisfaction in all kinds of cooking; is also a good baker and dessert-maker; has good City references. Can be engaged at the Swedish Office, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., up stairs.

**COOK.**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands all kinds meats, bread, and biscuits; would assist with washing and ironing; first-class references. Call at No. 231 East 45th st.

**COOK.**—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 115 West 33d st.

**COOK, &c.**—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK, washer, and ironer or to do general house-work; City reference. Call at No. 143 West 27th st.

**COOK.**—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK IN A private family; understands French and American cooking; no objections to the country; five years' City reference. Address C. B., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GEN**eral House-work.—By a neat, industrious girl; is an excellent washer and ironer, and good cook; a reliable and economical servant, highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

**COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.**—BY AN AMERIcan girl, Protestant, for general house-work; good washer and ironer; City or country; good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

**COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.**—BY A REspectable woman; no objection to a respectable boarding-house; prefers place to wages; good City reference. Call at No. 331 West 26th st., first floor, for two days.

**COOK.**—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands French and English cooking thoroughly; no objections to a private boarding-house; best City references. Call at No. 230 18th st.

**COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.**—BY A respectable young woman as good cook, washer, and ironer; is an excellent baker; good City reference. Call at No. 334 East 25th st., Room No. 15.

**COOK.**—BY A WOMAN AS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; perfectly understands cooking, soups, poultry, game, and desserts; good City reference. Call at No. 347 East 35th st., second floor.

**COOK.**—BY A YOUNG WOMAN IN A PRIVATE family; is a good English cook; has the best of English and City reference. Call at No. 85 6th av., third floor.

**COOK.**—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; CITY REFERence; no objection to the country. Address C. H., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**COOK.**—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in every respect; City or country; best City reference. Apply at No. 109½ West 15th st., first floor, rear.

**COOK.**—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; CAN COOK meats, soups, all kinds of American desserts, good bread and biscuits; excellent City references. Call for two days at No. 109 West 41st st.

**COOK.**—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTESTant woman; cook all kinds of game, soups, meats; also pastries; excellent City references. Call for two days at No. 109 West 41st st.

**COOK.**—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOMAN as first-class cook in a private family; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 268 West 36th st.

**COOK.**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS good plain cook; understands bread, biscuit, and all kinds of meats; good City reference. Call at No. 1,325 Broadway, fancy store.

**COOK.**—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS COOK; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker. Call, for two days, at No. 26 West 46th st., present employer's.

**COOK.**—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK IN a private family; nine years City reference. Call at No. 201 West 18th st.; can be seen for two days.

**DRESS-MAKER.**—A COMPETENT DRESS-maker desires a few engagements by the day; is a good fitter and stylish trimmer; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No. 321 7th av., near 28th st.

**DRESS-MAKER.**—A FASHIONABLE DRESS-maker wishes a few engagements by the day; has the latest Paris fashions; old dresses made over. Address M. A. K., Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**DRESS-MAKER.**—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, a good dress-maker, to go out by the day or take work home; all kinds of family sewing; call all week; first-class reference. Call on M. R., 425 West 36th st.

**HOUSEKEEPER.**—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERIcan woman of ability and refinement as good caretaker of house or invalid; kind and obliging; willing to sew and be useful for little or no compensation; in the City; reference. Address Useful, Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**HOUSEKEEPER.**—A BOSTON LADY DESIRES a position as housekeeper; is of good address, capable, and efficient; no objection to children; Boston and New-York references. Address A., Box No. 432 New-York Post Office.

**HOUSEKEEPER, &c.**—BY AN ENGLISH WOMan, in a gentleman's family, as seamstress and housekeeper; will make herself useful where a good home is given; City references. Address Miss Clinton, No. 85 East 4th st., 2d av.

**HOUSEKEEPER.**—BY AN AMERICAN PROTestant as working housekeeper; City or country; references. Address Ellen, Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**HOUSEKEEPER.**—BY A RESPECTABLE LADY as housekeeper; references given and required. Call on or address Miss Brown, No. 75 State st., Brooklyn, near South Ferry.

**HOUSE-WORK.**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do general house-work, or cook, wash, and iron in a private family in the country; would serve for low wages, but wishes to be permitted to have her little boy five years old with her; she is a neat and tidy person, and willing and obliging. Call at Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

**HOUSE-WORK.**—BY A YOUNG WELSH GIRL, with City references; to do general work, or cook, wash, and iron; understands all kinds of family cooking and washing and ironing; ready for a place at once; City or country. Call at 366 6th av., near 23d st.

**HOUSE-WORK.**—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH GIRL for general house-work in a private family; she is a good plain cook and excellent laundress; best City references. Apply at Swedish Office, 203 East 37th st.

**HOUSE-WORK.**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, for general house-work; best City references. Apply for two days at 228 West 16th st., rear.

**HOUSE-WORK.**—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN TO do general house-work in a small private family. Call for two days at No. 109 7th av.

**HOUSE-WORK.**—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG girl to do general house-work in a small private family; good reference. Call at No. 226 West 32d st., in the store.

**HOUSE-WORK, &c.**—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do light house-work in a small family; will take care of a child; home preferred to high wages. Call at No. 578 2d av.

**LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.**—BY A French lady's maid and seamstress; she is a good dress-maker and hair-dresser; neat sewer by hand; good City reference. Address R. S., Box No. 288 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**LADY'S MAID.**—BY A YOUNG FRENCH PROTestant girl as lady's maid in a private family; is a very good hair-dresser and good seamstress; would mind grown children; best City references. Address F. P., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**LADY'S MAID.**—BY A GERMAN YOUNG LADY, speaking English, as lady's maid; is an excellent hair-dresser; can fit out ladies to balls and parties in first-class style; good wages required; best references. Call at No. 108 East 52d st.

**LAUNDRESS.**—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS laundress in a private family; first-class City reference; good home more than wages. Call or address for two days No. 472 6th av., first floor.

**LAUNDRESS.**—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, WHO IS a good laundress, and will do or assist in chamber-work; City or country. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

**LAUNDRESS, &c.**—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, or will cook, wash, and iron; three years' City reference. Address, for two days, C. D., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**LAUNDRESS, OR AS FINE LAUNDRESS** and Chamber-maid.—By a steady and very industrious girl; has best references in West 42d st., where she lived twelve months. Can be seen at No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

**LAUNDRESS.**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; will assist with the chamber-work; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 331 West 26th st., first floor, for two days.

**LAUNDRESS, &c.**—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as first-class laundress, or to do chamber-work and fine washing; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 389 7th av., near 31st st.; ring fourth bell.

**LAUNDRESS.**—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMan as laundress; understands French fluting, plaiting and fineries; good City reference. Call at No. 228 East 29th st., second floor, back room.

**LAUNDRESS, &c.**—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as laundress; understands French fluting; or as chamber-maid; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 363 1st av.

**LAUNDRESS.**—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress; City reference. Apply at No. 401 West 46th st.

**NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.**—BY A RESPECTable colored girl as nurse and plain seamstress; understands the care of children, or do chamber-work. Call at present employer's, No. 134 West 43d st., until 1st February.

**NURSE.**—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS INFANT'S nurse, or nurse to an invalid; is experienced in sickness; good reference. Call at 346 West 37th st.

**NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.**—BY A FIRST-class French nurse and seamstress; sewing on the machine; speaks German; has good references and is a Protestant. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

**NURSE.**—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT YOUNG girl; take care of children or an infant; can sew and be useful generally; has good references. At the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

**NURSE.**—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH GIRL as nurse and seamstress; speaks French fluently; good City reference. Call at No. 309 East 44th st., second floor.

**NURSE.**—BY A FRENCH PERSON, CAPABLE OF taking full charge of an infant or young children. Call on or address No. 226 West 31st st., basement.

**NURSE.**—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS monthly nurse; best of references from ladies and doctors; no objection to the country. The advertiser can be seen daily at No. 346 3d av. Ring No. 3 bell.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

**SEAMSTRESS.**—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress, a young woman, with long City reference; runs a machine; first-class seamstress; makes children's clothes and ladies' dresses throughout; last employer to be seen; will take very moderate wages; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

**SEAMSTRESS.**—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman in a Protestant private family; wages not so much an object as a home; satisfactory reference given. Address A. J. C., Box No. 283 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**SEAMSTRESS.**—BY THE WEEK OR MONTH, BY a respectable American woman; is a good dress-maker; can cut, fit, and operate on different machines; City or country. Call at No. 16 West 19th st.

**SEAMSTRESS.**—AN ENGLISH WOMAN WANTS work at $1 per day; can cut and fit; perfect on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can nurse sick. Call all the week at No. 26 East 12th st.

**SEAMSTRESS.**—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN middle-aged woman from the State of Maine as seamstress or nurse and to do general housework; the undersigned can recommend her faithfully to any one desiring her services. Call at Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

**SEAMSTRESS.**—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS SEAMstress; will assist with children or chamber-work; good City reference. Call at No. 154 East 23d st.

**WAITRESS.**—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; thoroughly understands her duty; is capable of taking a man's place; has the best of testimonials. Can be seen at 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

**WAITRESS.**—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as waitress; three years' and a half City reference from last place. Inquire at No. 242 West 35th st.

**WAITRESS.**—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class waitress; would be willing to assist with chamber-work; four years' reference from last place. Call or address No. 477 2d av.

**WAITRESS.**—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS WAITress in private family; understands the care of silver and making salads; willing to assist in any other work; good City reference. Call at 314 East 31st st.

**WASHING.**—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, some gentlemen's and families' washing; good City reference. Call at No. 142 West 33d st., second floor; Mrs. Drayton.

**WASHING.**—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS wishes to go out by the day, or would take washing home; understands puffing and fluting; terms moderate. Call at No. 241 East 24th st., top floor, back room.

**WASHING, &c.**—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AT her own residence, wishes to go out by the day to wash, iron, or house-clean. Call at No. 207 East 38th st., two flights, back room.

### MALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

**BARTENDER.**—BY A YOUNG DANE; CAN FURnish good references and speak English fluently. Address M. O., Box No. 243 Times Office.

**BUTLERS.**—BY TWO FIRST-CLASS BUTLERS; first and second man; both together in the family; have excellent City references; will go to the country with a fine family; both are very reliable men. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, for three days.

**COACHMAN—COOK.**—BY A MARRIED GERMAN couple; the woman is a first-class cook; the man an excellent coachman, gardener, and farmer, and a useful man in every respect; this couple is highly recommended. Call at Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

**COACHMAN.**—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; ONE WHO understands his business thoroughly; out on account of family going to Europe; best of reference. Call or address W. B., at Campbell's saddlery store, No. 50 4th av.

**COACHMAN AND GROOM.**—BY A SINGLE young man, who understands the proper care of horses and carriages; three years' first-class reference from his last employer. Call or address P. K., at Stillings', No. 144 4th av.

**COACHMAN AND GROOM.**—BY A SINGLE man in a private family, who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; eleven years' references from last employer. Address C., No. 115 East 15th st., stable office.

**COACHMAN AND GROOM.**—BY A COMPETENT young man as coachman and groom; strictly temperate; no objection to City or country; has nine years' best references. Call or address No. 100 West 31st st., harness store.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO UNDERstands the care of harness and carriages, and the proper treatment of horses, having undoubted City references. Address R. M., No. 1 West 28th st., private stable.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business, and can furnish twelve years' first-class City reference. Call or address D. G., No. 21 West 44th st.

**COACHMAN AND GROOM.**—BY A YOUNG man of good appearance as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business in every respect. Call or address M. F., No. 141 West 38th st., stable.

**COACHMAN AND GROOM.**—BY A YOUNG married man; is very obliging; has first-class City reference from last place. Address F., Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young Frenchman, who can talk English and German and who is highly recommended by his former employers, as coachman and gardener; he understands his business thoroughly; has the best of references. Call at Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, temperate and obliging; understands his business thoroughly; no objections to the country; not long from Scotland; would like an engagement first of month. Address Coachman, Box No. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**COACHMAN AND GROOM.**—BY A COACHman and groom; understands the care and management of horses; can milk if required; five years' City reference. Address J. C., Box No. 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A PROTESTANT SWISS MAN, single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; unexceptionable references. Address T. H., Box No. 265 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHman; can come well recommended. Apply at No. 155 East 35th st., private stables.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A YOUNG DANE WHO UNDERstands his business, and can make himself useful about the house; good references given. Address Ono, Box No. 241 Times Office.

**GARDENER.**—BY A MARRIED MAN, ENGLISH, no incumbrance; has had twenty years' experience in all branches of horticulture; thoroughly understands the care of green-houses, graperies, and vegetables; would take charge of a gentleman's place; best references. Address J. B. D., Box No. 266 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**GARDENER.**—SINGLE; THOROUGHLY UNDERstands green-house, graperies, fruit, vegetables, and pleasure grounds, and ornamental planting of the same; has a thorough knowledge of landscape gardening; highest testimonials. Address A. B., No. 205 Times Office.

**GARDENER AND FLORIST.**—BY A GERMAN (married, no incumbrance) to take charge of a gentleman's place; best of recommendations. Call or address L. C., at seed store, No. 67 Nassau st., or at florist's, corner 42d and 5th av.

**GARDENER.**—BY A FRENCHMAN AS GARDENer; thoroughly understands his business; married and one child; good reference. Address A. D., care McConnell, florist, No. 733 6th av.

**GARDENER.**—BY A PRACTICAL GARDENER; Scotch, Protestant; married, no family; wife would do the washing. Address K., seed store, No. 35 Courtlandt st., or Florist, No. 733 6th av.

**GARDENER — HOUSEKEEPER.** — BY A Frenchman and wife from Paris; understands flowers and vegetables; wife as housekeeper; speaks a little English. Call at No. 175 Thompson st., basement.

**GARDENER.**—BY A YOUNG MAN AS GARDENer; understands his business in all its branches; good reference. Apply to R. Gray, 100th st. Boulevard.

**USEFUL MAN.**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man; single; would take anything that might offer; has a fair education; is sober, honest, and industrious; is a good groom, and understands working around a gentleman's place; best references; no objection to the country. Address, for two days, H. S., Box 311 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**WAITER.**—BY A SWEDE, HIGHLY RECOMMENDed as a thorough waiter; sober, honest, and civil; is single, tidy, and amiable; three years' best references. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

**WAITER.**—BY A FRENCHMAN WHO SPEAKS English and can procure references for his capability and moral character; in a private family; City or country. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

**WAITER.**—BY A BELGIAN MAN AS WAITER IN a private family; speaks English and French; lately employed in the service of the Prince Imperial; best references. Address Henry, No. 347 East 12th st.

**WAITER.**—BY A COLORED MAN AS WAITER IN a private family; is willing; City reference. Address W. R., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**WAITER.**—BY AN EXPERIENCED FIRST-CLASS waiter, in a private family; will go for moderate wages; good City reference. Address L. G., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**WAITER.**—BY A FRENCHMAN, SINGLE, AS A first-class waiter in a private family; has best of City references. Address P. A., No. 133 West 19th st.

**WAITER.**—BY A RELIABLE AND COMPETENT Protestant man as first-class waiter in a private family; has the best of City references; no objection to City or country. Address G. R., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**WAITER.**—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AS FIRST-class waiter in a private family; perfectly understands his business; good City reference. Apply for J. B. at No. 167 West 19th st.

**WAITER.**—BY A FRENCHMAN AS WAITER IN A private family; understands his business and is well recommended; no objection to the country. Address A. C., No. 245 East 30th st.

**WAITER.**—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN AS first-class waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; first-class City reference. Call at No. 55 West 47th st., present employer's.

**WAITER.**—BY A COLORED MAN AS WAITER IN a private family or boarding-house; good reference. Call or address for three days No. 129 West 26th st.

**WAITER.**—BY A SWISS MAN AS WAITER IN A private family; best City reference. Call or address F. D., No. 228 East 41st st.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

**SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY** OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN FERGUSON, plaintiff, against JAY GOULD, Lucy D. Fisk, individually, and as Executrix of the last will and testament of James Fisk, Junior, deceased; James Fisk, (Senior,) and Love Crowl Fisk, his wife; Minnie F. Morse, Rosie G. Morse, The Erie Railroad Company, Hugh J. Jewett, as Receiver of the Erie Railroad Company, John H. Bird, Halpern Albert, Carrie F. Ostheim, John N. Lewis, Thomas F. Hayes, John F. Cole, Anastasia Gigon Russell, William Taylor, Charles McIntosh, Wood Brothers Company, Helen J. Mansfield, John L. Melcher, Marietta R. Stevens and Charles G. Stevens, Executors and Executrix of Paran Stevens, deceased; The National Bank of Poultney, Charles Gerding, as Assignee of Matthew B. Brady, a bankrupt; William H. Marston, The Board of Commissioners of Pilots, Levi Steinweg, Camden C. Dike, Arthur C. Bigelow, Benjamin O. Burdick, Duncan S. Walker, Levi Underwood, William H. Gurney, The Jefferson Car Company, The President, Managers, and Company of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, John Fanton, Benjamin W. Blanchard, W. B. White, James E. Brett, Gustavus A. Brett, William G. Brett, Pierre V. A. Brett, defendants.—Summons for Relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 5 Dey street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November 24, 1875.
JEROLOMAN & ARROWSMITH, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 24th day of November, 1875.
JEROLOMAN & ARROWSMITH, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
ja7-law6wF*

**SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY** of New-York.—SAMUEL NEWELL, surviving and sole acting Executor of the last will and testament of Elizabeth M. Walter, deceased, and Samuel Treat and Samuel Newell, sole surviving Trustees under the said will of Elizabeth M. Walter, plaintiffs, against JOSEPH RIDGWAY, Sarah M. Ridgway, Mary A. Ridgway, Jane E. Ridgway, Moses M. Ridgway, Jr., Joseph D. Ridgway, Edward G. Ridgway, Hugh Ridgway, Mary Ridgway, Walter Ridgway, George Gunn, Lewis Gunn, Newton Gunn, Mary Bidwell, Julia Beach, Harriet Gunn, Emeline Gunn, Ellen L. Moffat, Annette Bartlett, Addie J. Graves, Joseph R. Gunn, Charles N. Gunn, William H. Gunn, Mary R. Gunn, Annie H. Styron, Susan T. Mercer, and John T. Murphy and George H. Nichols, Executors of the last will and testament of Charles W. Walter, deceased, and Augusta Stude and William W. Goodrich, Administrators of the estate of Mary R. Walter, deceased, and Augusta Stude and William W. Goodrich, Administrators of the estate of Joseph R. Walter, deceased, Joseph Ridgway, George Gunn, and Samuel Newell, Administrators with the will annexed of Mary Ridgway, deceased, defendants. To the defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 55 Pine street, in the City of New-York, (Room No. 17,) within twenty days after the service thereof, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November 19, 1875.
JOHN D. TAYLOR, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in said City, on the 27th day of January, 1876. JOHN D. TAYLOR, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
ja28-law6wF*

**SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY** of New-York.—GEORGE GUNN, plaintiff, against JOSEPH RIDGWAY and MARY JANE RIDGWAY his wife, Sarah M. Ridgway, Mary A. Ridgway, Moses M. Ridgway, Jr., Jane E. Ridgway, Joseph D. Ridgway, Edward G. Ridgway, Hugh Ridgway, Walter Ridgway, Lewis Gunn, Newton Gunn, and Susan Gunn his wife, Mary Bidwell and Samuel Bidwell her husband, Julia Beach and Henry Beach her husband, Harriet Gunn, Emeline Gunn, Ellen L. Moffat and B. V. Moffat her husband, Annette Bartlett and R. Eugene Bartlett her husband, Addie J. Graves, Harriet F. Gunn, wife of George Gunn, the plaintiff, Joseph R. Gunn and Minnie Gunn his wife, Charles N. Gunn, William H. Gunn, Mary R. Gunn, Annie H. Styron, and James A. Styron her husband, Susan T. Mercer and William M. Mercer her husband, and William E. Hoag, defendants.—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 55 Pine street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November 19, 1875.
SAMUEL NEWELL, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 27th day of January, 1876. SAMUEL NEWELL, Plaintiff's Attorney.
ja28-law6wF*

**MARINE COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.**—PAUL W. DAVIS, plaintiff, against HENRY M. FRANKLIN, defendant.—Summons.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Marine Court of the City of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office No. 9 Murray street, in the City of New-York, within six days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and three dollars and twenty-nine cents, with interest from the 21st day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York City, December 21, 1875. NORWOOD & COGGESHALL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the Marine Court of the City of New-York, at the City Hall in the City, County, and State of New-York, on the 6th day of January, 1876. NORWOOD & COGGESHALL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
ja7-law6wF*

**NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT**—CITY AND County of New-York.—STEPHEN S. HOE, Plaintiff, vs. SARAH E. COOKE and JUSTUS COOKE, her husband, Eliza A. Mickle and John J. Mickle, The Eagle Condensed Milk Company, Patrick Fay, and Barney Bartram, Ambrose Mygatt, and Abiah W. Palmer, as Receivers, &c., of the Eagle Condensed Milk Company, defendants.—Summons for relief.—Com. not served.—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office No. 46 Pine street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 22, 1875.
A. V. W. VAN VECHTEN, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 46 Pine st.

The complaint in this action was duly filed as above on the 23d day of December, 1875.
A. V. W. VAN VECHTEN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
d31-law6wF*

**NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY** of New-York.—EMELINE H. McINTYRE, plaintiff, against HYRAM C. McINTYRE, defendant.—Summons, for relief, (com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his offices, Number 47 Wall street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York City, Jan. 17, 1876.
C. W. TOWN, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 47 Wall street, New-York City.

The complaint in above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court and of the City and County of New-York on the 20th day of January, 1876. C. W. TOWN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
ja21-law6wF*

**MURPHY, CORNELIUS.**—NEW-YORK SUpreme Court.—EDWARD MURPHY, plaintiff, against CORNELIUS MURPHY and WATSON MATTHEWS, defendants.—Summons for Relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action (which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 4th day of September, 1875,) and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber at his office, No. 12 Chambers street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, July 15, 1875. C. W. VAN VOORHIS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
ja7-law6wF*

**NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.**—NOTICE IS hereby given that BENJAMIN BENNETT, of the City of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, hath this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate for the equal benefit of all his creditors, and that said creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath or affirmation within the term of three months.—Dated Dec. 31, 1875. JAMES N. DAVIS, Assignee, No. 87 Newark av., Jersey City.
ja14-law6wF*

## HELP WANTED.

**NURSERY GOVERNESS WANTED.**—AN Episcopalian, not over middle age, who can take care of children's clothing and instruct them in the plain English branches, (with some knowledge of music preferred,) and would be willing to devote her leisure time to assist with the family sewing. Address, with references, R. B., Station F, New-York.

**WANTED**—A PRACTICAL CABINET-MAKER WHO can work from either scale or full-sized drawing; do frame work as well as case work, in a shop where none but custom work is made. Apply at once to THOMAS & CO., Worcester, Mass.

**WANTED**—A NEAT, RELIABLE AMERICAN, English, or German woman, to cook, wash, and iron; a good home and wages to one who is not afraid of work. Call at No. 374 West 32d st.

**WANTED**—A PROTESTANT FOOTMAN OR SEcond waiter; must have satisfactory City references. Apply, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 279 Madison av., side door, for two days.

**WANTED.**—CANVASSERS, LADIES OR GENTS, for a popular first-class monthly publication; largest commission paid; reference required. Call at No. 37 Park Row, Room No. 3. C. W. PROCTOR.

**WANTED**—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FIRST-class cook, (Protestant.) One who understands her duties, may address, with references and terms, J. RIDLEY, Box No. 150 Times Office.

**WANTED.**—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO GENeral house-work in a small family. Call at No. 411 West 43d st.

**WANTED**—A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOMAN TO take charge of a small child and do plain sewing. Apply at No. 26 East 10th st., between 2 and 4 P. M.

**WANTED**—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER, AND ironer; must have City references. Apply at No. 40 West 45th st.

**WANTED**—A GERMAN, FRENCH, OR SWEDISH laundress. Apply at No. 114 East 36th st., after 9 o'clock.

**WANTED**—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A COMPEtent waitress, with City reference. Apply at No. 29 West 19th st., between 9 and 1[illegible].

## SAUCES.

**LEA & PERRINS'** CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851. "Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

**Worcestershire Sauce.**

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the world.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

At the BREAKFAST TABLE it imparts the most exquisite relish and zest to Hot or Cold Meat, Fowl, Fish, Broiled Kidney, &c.

At the DINNER TABLE, in Soup, with Fish, Hot Joints, Game, and in all Gravies, it gives a delightful flavor.

At the LUNCHEON AND SUPPER TABLE, it is deemed indispensable by those familiar with its estimable qualities.

*From New-York Times.*

There is no relish in the world which is so universally liked as Lea & Perrins' famous Worcestershire Sauce.

The excellence of this Sauce having caused numerous imitations. The NEW LABEL bears a fac simile of the proprietors' signature,

*Lea & Perrins*

which is placed upon each bottle.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, NEW-YORK.

## SURROGATE NOTICES.

**AT A SURROGATE'S COURT, HELD IN** and for the County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Office, in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six. Present, S. D. VAN SCHAICK, Esq., Surrogate.—In the matter of the application for leave to mortgage, lease, or sell real estate by PATRICK DIXON and WILLIAM J. O'CONNOR, Executors of the last will and testament of Jane Quinn, deceased.—On reading and filing the application of Patrick Dixon and William J. O'Connor, Executors of Jane Quinn, deceased, aforesaid, for authority to mortgage, lease, or sell the real estate of the said deceased for the payment of her debts; ordered, that all persons interested in the estate of the said Jane Quinn, deceased, appear before the Surrogate of the County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, at the County Court-house, on MONDAY, the thirteenth day of March, 1876, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to show cause why authority should not be given to the said Patrick Dixon and William J. O'Connor to mortgage, lease, or sell so much of the real estate of the said deceased as may be necessary to pay her debts. S. D. VAN SCHAICK, Surrogate.
[L. S.] A true copy. PETER V. BURTSELL, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
(Original filed January 26, 1876.)
JOHN HAYES, Attorney for Executors, No. 169 Broadway, New-York.
ja28-law4wF*

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D.** VAN SCHAICK, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID SALOMON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their office for the transaction of business, at the office of Julius J. Lyons, No. 52 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated, New-York, the 13th day of January, 1876.
HENRIETTA E. SALOMON, Executrix.
JOSHUA HENDRICKS, WILLIAM SALOMON, } Executors.
JULIUS J. LYONS, Proctor for Executors, No. 52 Broadway, N. Y.
ja14-law6mF*

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF** Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 54 South st., in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the eighteenth day of September, 1875.
LLOYD ASPINWALL, JOHN A. ASPINWALL, MEREDITH HOWLAND, Executors.
VARNUM, TURNEY, & HARISON, Proctors for Executors, No. 110 Broadway.

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT** C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIEN L. ALLIEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the usual place of business of Henry V. Allien, No. 7 Bond st., in the City of New-York, on or before the seventh day of March next.—Dated New-York, the thirtieth day of August, 1875.
HENRY V. ALLIEN, CHARLES D. SCHMIDT, } Executors.
G. BAINBRIDGE SMITH, Proctor for Executors, No. 142 Broadway.
s3-law6mF

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT** C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LORING ANDREWS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Loring Andrews' Sons, No. 61 Cliff street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New-York the twenty-third day of September, 1875.
BRANDINA E. ANDREWS, Executrix.
WILLIAM L. ANDREWS, DANIEL MORISON, } Executors.
DE FOREST & WEEKS, Proctors for Executors, No. 120 Broadway.
s24-law6mF*

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D.** VAN SCHAICK, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM JACKSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of William Jackson & Son, No. 1,162 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of January, 1876.
MARTHA JACKSON, Executrix.
PETER JACKSON, Executor.
ja14-law6mF*

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

**THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE** existing between the undersigned, under the name of P. BENNETT & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. (signed,) PHILANDER BENNETT, WM. RICHARDSON.
Nos. 2 and 3 South st., New-York, Jan. 3, 1876.

**WE, PHILANDER BENNETT AND IRVING** P. BENNETT, do hereby certify that William Richardson has withdrawn from the firm of P. BENNETT & CO., which firm was composed of said Philander Bennett and said Richardson, and had its place of business at Nos. 2 and 3 South st., New-York, and that we, Philander Bennett and Irving P. Bennett, intend to continue the business conducted by said firm, under the said firm name of P. Bennett & Co., at the place aforesaid, and that we reside respectively as follows, viz: Philander Bennett at No. 411 Clinton st., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Irving P. Bennett at No. 314 6th av., New-York.—Dated Jan. 3, 1876. P. BENNETT, I. P. BENNETT.
Witness: G. H. CRICHTON.
State of New-York, City of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: On this 18th day of January, 1876, before me, the undersigned, personally appeared Philander Bennett and Irving P. Bennett, to me known to be the same persons described in, and who executed the foregoing certificate, and severally acknowledged that they executed the same.
[L. S.] G. H. CRICHTON, Notary Public No. 187, City and County of New-York.

**THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE** existing under the name and firm of GEORGE GOLDBERG & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. GEO. GOLDBERG, C. H. GOLDBERG, E. S. GOLDBERG.
Dated New-York, Jan. 28, 1876.

The business of the late firm of GEORGE GOLDBERG & CO. will be settled up by the new firm of C. H. & E. S. GOLDBERG. C. H. GOLDBERG, E. S. GOLDBERG.
Dated New-York, Jan. 28, 1876.

## FINE ARTS.

ART.

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF IMPORTANT AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PICTURES, NOW ON EXHIBITION at the SCHENCK ART GALLERY, No. 60 Liberty st., to be sold at auction on THIS DAY, Jan. 28, at 12 o'clock. EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

## BOOTS AND SHOES.

"WAUKENPHAST."

We have received a small importation of these POPULAR ENGLISH SHOES FOR GENTLEMEN. CANTRELL, No. 241 4th avenue.

## GROCERIES, &C.

ALDERNEY BUTTER AT MACY & CO.'S, GROCERS, NOS. 486 AND 707 6TH AV.

## ICE-CREAM.

J. FUSSELL & SONS, ICE CREAM. No. 12 Bible House. Special attention to out-town orders.

## MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS. NEW DESIGNS, from $12 upward; also, ornamental work at greatly reduced prices. Marble turned for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 1[illegible] East 18th st.

## SHIPPING.

### CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

CHINA.......WED., Feb. 2 | CALABRIA...WED., Feb. 16
PARTHIA.....WED., Feb. 9 | JAVA.......WED., Feb. 23

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

### WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Route recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 29, at 7 A. M.
GERMANIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 1 P. M.
CELTIC............SATURDAY, Feb. 12, at 7 A. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 19, at 1 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

### FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WISCONSIN..........Feb. 1, at 9:30 A. M.
MONTANA............Feb. 8, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA.............Feb. 22, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO..............Feb. 29, at 8 A. M.
DAKOTA.............March 7, at 3 P. M.

RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to stateroom. Steerage office, No. 29 Broadway. General offices, No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

### ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, VIA PLYMOUTH.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE, Danre..........Saturday, Feb. 5
AMERIQUE, Pouzols.......Saturday, Feb. 19

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

### INMAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF ANTWERP.......Saturday, Jan. 29, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, Feb. 5, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL......Saturday, Feb. 12, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK......Saturday, Feb. 19, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND......Saturday, Feb. 26, at 3 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN..........$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE.......$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

### STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Eagle Pier, Hoboken Ferry, New-Jersey, as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.........Thursday, Jan. 27
STATE OF VIRGINIA.............Thursday, Feb. 10
STATE OF INDIANA..............Thursday, Feb. 24

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office No. 45 Broadway.

### STAR BALL LINE.

United States and Brazil Mail Steam-ships.

Sailing regularly every month from WATSON'S WHARF, BROOKLYN, N. Y.,

For Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro,

Calling at ST. JOHN'S, PORTO RICO.

NELLIE MARTIN, 3,000 tons..Thursday, Feb. 3, 2 P. M.
JOHN BRAMALL, 2,500 tons.......Wednesday, March 8
J. B. WALKER, 2,700 tons...........Saturday, April 8

These steamers are perfectly new, with all the latest improvements, having first-class passenger accommodations.

For freight and passage at reduced rates apply to J. S. TUCKER & CO., Agents, No. 54 Pine st.

### GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CITY OF ATLANTA.......SATURDAY..........JAN. 29
GEORGIA...............WEDNESDAY.........FEB. 2

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., corner Warren, Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green, Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

### FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.

ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.

Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.

Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.

For rates of freight or passage apply to J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st. Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

### ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River:

FOR JAMAICA AND HAYTI:

ETNA..........................Jan. 29.
CLARIBEL......................Feb. 17.

FOR HAYTI, COLUMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)

ATLAS.........................Feb. 2.
ANDES.........................Feb. 16.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

### FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

THREE STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Jan. 29, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. SWILEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 1, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESEMAN, THURSDAY, Feb. 3, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 5, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

ASHLAND, Capt. CROWELL, TUESDAY, Feb. 8, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers. GEORGE YONGE, Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

### PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

S. S. COLON..........TUESDAY, Feb. 1, at 12 noon

Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

S. S. GREAT REPUBLIC..........Feb. 1.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU, S. I.

S. S. ..........MONDAY, Jan. 31,

and every four weeks thereafter.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c.

On the 10th and 25th of every month.

For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

### NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY..........THURSDAY, Feb. 3
COLUMBUS...............TUESDAY, Feb. 15

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

### WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:

NAVARINO.......Jan. 29 | OTHELLO..........Feb. 26
COLOMBO........Feb. 12 | HINDOO...........March 11

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

## SHIPPING.

### NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK..........SATURDAY, Jan. 29, at 7 A. M.
HOLLAND..........THURSDAY, Feb. 3, at 10 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Spain, Jan. 29, 7 A. M. | Egypt, Feb. 5, 12 M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

### NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

AMERICA.....Sat., Jan. 29 | DONAU.......Sat., Feb. 12
ODER........Sat., Feb. 5 | SALIER......Sat., Feb. 19

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin...........................$100 gold
Second cabin..........................60 gold
Steerage..............................30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

### ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

BOLIVIA..........SATURDAY, Jan. 29, at 7 A. M.
ELYSIA...........SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 1 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

### WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

FOR PORT ROYAL, S. C., FERNANDINA, FLA., and BRUNSWICK, GA. The steam-ships CITY OF AUSTIN, Stevens, Master; CITY OF DALLAS, T. Hines, Master; CITY OF HOUSTON, Deering, Master, will leave Pier No. 20 East River, every THURSDAY at 3 P. M., for Port Royal and Fernandina. This route is the only direct one to Florida without change of steamers. No transhipping of goods and no cartage. Lower rates given than by any other line. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Port Royal Railroad to all points in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee, and with the Atlantic, Gulf, and West India Transit Company to all points in Florida. Insurance one-half per cent.

C. H. MALLORY & CO., or HERM. GELPCKE, No. 153 Maiden Lane.

CHATER & KING, Agents, Fernandina.

Steam-ship CITY OF HOUSTON sails Feb. 3.

### NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, Jan. 27
CITY OF MERIDA............Tuesday, Feb. 8
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.........Thursday, Feb. 10

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,

Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO

CITY OF MERIDA............Tuesday, Feb. 8

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Jan. 23 and Feb. 13 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

## RAILROADS.

### CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

1 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

5:15 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M. 12:40, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

### PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Courtlandt Street Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven at 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. For Corry and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M., and 9:20 P. M. daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M.; 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M.; 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

### ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains, December, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

### NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

—After Jan. 1, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

### LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Aug. 8, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

### NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M. 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

### WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.

—Passengers for this line take 8.05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

## MILLINERY.

MARIE TILLMANN CO., OF PARIS, IMPORTERS.—Our advices and models are to-day: The "Capote Hat is sovereign in Paris. Silk, in colors, or tulle in rose or blue; string under the chin, bias and fringed, or lace, cream or black." No. 423 6th av., near 26th st., late Michel's.

FURS AND BONNETS HALF PRICE.—Ladies' Hats, $7 50, worth $15; all kinds of Hats, $10, reduced from $20; $5 Hats worth $10; Sealskin Furs, $15, worth $30. BINNS' Millinery, No. 761 Broadway. Save this.

## FINANCIAL.

# VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1876.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1875:

| | |
|---|---|
| Premiums received on Marine Risks from 1st January, 1875, to 31st December, 1875 | $5,840,021 88 |
| Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1875 | 2,455,372 87 |
| Total amount of Marine Premiums | $8,295,394 75 |

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks; nor upon fire disconnected with Marine Risks.

| | |
|---|---|
| Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1875, to 31st December 1875 | $6,123,134 68 |
| Losses paid during the same period | $2,712,058 05 |
| Returns of Premiums and Expenses | 1,217,477 26 |

The company has the following assets, viz.:

| | |
|---|---|
| United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks | $10,314,940 00 |
| Loans secured by Stocks, and otherwise | 2,544,200 00 |
| Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages | 267,000 00 |
| Interest and sundry notes and claims due the company, estimated at | 454,037 92 |
| Premium Notes and Bills Receivable | 2,076,360 50 |
| Cash in Bank | 363,402 40 |
| Total amount of assets | $16,019,940 82 |

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 1st of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1872 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 1st of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled. Upon certificates which were issued for gold premiums the payment of interest and redemption will be in gold.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the company for the year ending 31st December, 1875, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 4th of April next.

By order of the board,

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

J. D. JONES, GORDON W. BURNHAM,
CHARLES DENNIS, FREDERICK CHAUNCEY,
W. H. H. MOORE, CHARLES P. BURDETT,
HENRY COIT, FRANCIS SKIDDY,
LEWIS CURTIS, ROBT. B. MINTURN,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL, CHARLES H. MARSHALL,
LOWELL HOLBROOK, GEORGE W. LANE,
DAVID LANE, ROBERT L. STUART,
JAMES BRYCE, JAMES G. DE FOREST,
DANIEL S. MILLER, ALEXANDER V. BLAKE,
WM. STURGIS, CHARLES D. LEVERICH,
JOSIAH O. LOW, ADOLPH LEMOYNE,
WILLIAM E. DODGE, ADAM T. SACKETT,
ROYAL PHELPS, HORACE GRAY,
THOMAS F. YOUNGS, WINTHROP G. RAY,
C. A. HAND, EDMUND W. CORLIES,
JAMES LOW, JOHN ELLIOTT,
JOHN D. HEWLETT, SAMUEL HUTCHINSON,
WILLIAM H. WEBB,

J. D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice President.

# CHASE & ATKINS, BANKERS AND BROKERS

NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD; GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

# J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., BANKERS,

No. 21 Broad st., New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,

PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

# WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,

NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

### NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY.

Having received sufficient approvals of the "Bondholders' Plan of Reorganization" from the first mortgage bondholders, and also a large number of revocations of powers of attorney given by those who have deposited their bonds under the Balestien-Dole plan, a meeting of the approving Bondholders will be held at No. 113 Broadway, New-York City, Room No. 8, on THURSDAY, Feb. 3, 1876, at 12 o'clock noon, to elect a committee to carry the bondholders' plan into effect. On behalf of approving bondholders. ALEXANDER MAIN, No. 152 Broadway, New-York. Bondholders not having received our circulars will please send for them.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE TOLEDO, WABASH, AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY. —All the stockholders who intend to aid in the defensive measures necessary to save their stock from extinction, and who wish to participate in the results, must pay their contribution of twenty-five cents per share before Feb. 1. Prompt payment of this small assessment may quadruple the market value of the stock within a few months.

For the Stockholders' Protective Committee: O. D. ASHLEY, Chairman.

Post Office Box No. 3,617.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND Western, and Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad bondholders, main line, who have not received copy of plan of the reorganization, can obtain one on application to either of the undersigned. The time for deposit of these bonds in the Central Trust Company expires Feb. 19, 1876.

AUSTIN CORBIN, No. 61 Broadway.
G. E. TAINTOR, No. 20 Broad st.
JOSIAH B. BLOSSOM, No. 76 Wall st.

# ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 18 WALL ST., execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS AND stock wanted in exchange for seal-skin and military overcoats and other goods. JAMES BROWNING, No. 371 Broadway.

### BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

### SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK,

CORNER ASTOR PLACE AND BROADWAY.

FORTY-FIFTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid to depositors as follows:

On sums of $500 and under at the rate of Six per cent. per annum, and on sums of over $500 at the rate of Five per cent. per annum, payable on and after Feb. 15.

Money deposited on or before Feb. 10 will draw interest from the 1st of that month.

5 CENTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.

BANK OPEN DAILY FROM 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

WILLIAM MILES, President.
A. C. COLLINS, Secretary.
E. G. MATURIN, Assistant Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., corner of 14th st.—Six per cent. interest paid from the first of each month. Assets, $3,438,731 90; Surplus, $408,420 55. RICHARD H. BULL, Pres. C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

## ELECTIONS.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Urbana Mine Company, held at the company's office, in Drexel Building, the following Board of Directors were elected:

D. M. HILDRETH, E. ELDRIGE,
H. H. COOK, GEO. F. TYLER,
CLARK BELL, HARLO HAKES,
A. SMEDBERG, FRANCIS M. BIXBY,
A. J. SWITZER.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors the following officers were duly elected:

President—D. M. HILDRETH.
Vice President—CLARK BELL.
Treasurer—H. H. COOK.
Secretary—A. SMEDBERG.
Mr. A. J. SWITZER was retained as Superintendent.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Maryland Coal Company for the election of a President and ten Directors, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the company's office, No. 111 Broadway, Feb. 1, at 11 A. M. Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M.

S. T. ROSS, Secretary.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—AN application will be made at the Special Term of the Supreme Court at the new Court-house, New-York City, on the 10th day of March, 1876, at ten o'clock A. M., by the Young Ladies' Christian Association of the City of New-York, for leave to assume the name of the Young Women's Christian Association of the City of New-York. CEPHAS BRAINERD, Attorney for petitioners, No. 48 Pine st., New-York.

New-York, Jan. 27, 1876. Ja28-law6wF*

## DRY GOODS.

# LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY, CORNER 20TH ST.

We will offer for the BALANCE OF THE MONTH, Preparatory to our SEMI-ANNUAL STOCK-TAKING our complete stock of

# DOMESTICS,

AT GREATLY-REDUCED PRICES.

SPRAGUE PRINTS, 12 yards for 75c., and Cocheco, 96c.

LANCASTER CAMBRICS at 11c., and yard-wide Prints at 12½c.

Yard-wide FRENCH and ENGLISH PRINTS at 18c., 20c., 22c., and 25c.

Full lines PERCALE and CHEVIOT SHIRTINGS and English, Scotch, and Domestic Ginghams, at POPULAR PRICES.

WAMSUTTA, Utica, and New-York Mills yard-wide Sheetings, at 12½c., LONSDALE and MASONVILLE SHIRTINGS at 10c. per yard, and all the standard brands at case prices.

8-4, 9-4, and 10-4 Sheetings, Bleached and Unbleached, in all desirable makes.

PILLOW CASINGS, in all widths and qualities.

WE CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO OUR 8-4 SHEETING AT 22c. PER YARD.

ENGLISH and American Canton Flannels, and American Tickings and Checks.

WE SHALL OFFER FIVE CASES CROCHET QUILTS at $1 50 each.

ALL COTTON GOODS AT CASE PRICES.

Also,

a complete assortment, Eider-down Quilts, Marseilles Quilts, Blankets, Comfortables, Bedding of every kind, including Hair, Husk, and Excelsior Matresses, Pillows, Bolsters, Spring Beds, &c., &c., making the most complete

HOUSE-FURNISHING DEPARTMENT IN THE STATES.

## DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY, Jan. 25, 1876.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE HALF per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after Feb. 1.

SAM. J. YOUNG, Secretary.

### EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 172 BROADWAY, CORNER MAIDEN LANE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1876.

The Board of Directors have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., and an EXTRA DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable Feb. 1. TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from Jan. 20 to Feb. 1.

G. W. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 17, 1876.

THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED A dividend of three per cent., payable on and after Feb. 1, 1876. Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall st.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on 20th inst., and reopened on Feb. 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1876.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS company have declared a dividend of Five per Cent. on its capital stock, payable at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York, on and after TUESDAY, 1st February next.

The transfer-books will close at 3 P. M., Saturday, 15th inst., and remain closed until the morning of Thursday, Feb. 3. By order of the Board.

JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 7 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1876.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent. has been declared by the Directors of this Bank, payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, 14th February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to 14th proximo.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

CEDAR RAPIDS AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD.—The coupons of this company, due Feb. 1, 1876, will be paid at the National Park Bank, New-York. The dividend on the preferred stock will be paid at the Treasurer's office, Feb. 1, 1876. A quarterly dividend of One per Cent. on the common stock will be paid Feb. 1, 1876.

J. M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.
SEARS BUILDING, BOSTON, Jan. 20, 1876.

IOWA RAILROAD LAND COMPANY.—A quarterly dividend of One per Cent. will be paid Feb. 1, 1876. J. M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.
SEARS BUILDING, BOSTON, Jan. 20, 1876.

PACIFIC GUANO COMPANY.—A QUARTERLY dividend of Two per Cent. will be paid Feb. 1, 1876. J. M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.
SEARS BUILDING, BOSTON, Jan. 20, 1876.

OFFICE OF LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1876.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., which is payable on demand. A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a quarterly dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of February. The transfer-books will be closed from the 20th to the 31st inst., inclusive. R. BUCK, Cashier.

BOSTON AND NEW-YORK AIR LINE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due Feb. 1 on the bonds of the Boston and New-York Air Line Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Treasurer, No. 12 Wall st., New-York.

D. B. HATCH, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1876.

COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF THE COLUMBUS and Toledo Railroad Company Bonds, due 1st February next, will be paid on and after said date, at the St. Nicholas National Bank.

M. M. GREENE, President.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the stockholders on and after Feb. 1, 1876. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 22 to Feb. 1.

WM. A. NASH, Cashier.

ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1876.

CAPITAL, (all invested in U. S. bonds).....$200,000 00
ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1876.........................321,794 01

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five per Cent. has been declared, payable Feb. 1.

JACOB DU BOIS, Secretary.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY will pay, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, on the 1st day of February next, the February coupons of the Real Estate First Mortgage Bonds guaranteed by it.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on demand. RICHARD W. CLARK, Secretary pro tem.

A FEW CHOICE FIRE INSURANCE stocks for sale by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

## STEAMBOATS.

### PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

# REDUCTION OF FARE

Between NEW-YORK and PROVIDENCE to $3.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON to $4.

STONINGTON LINE.

FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M.

Through tickets to principal New-England points at R. R. depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Co. and at 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE (direct.)

Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M.

Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond.

Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Ag't. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 o'clock noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

## PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STS., NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1876.

### PROPOSALS FOR ALTERING SAILS FOR THE SHIP ST. MARY'S.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Executive Committee on Nautical School of the Board of Education, at the office of the Board, No. 146 Grand st., until the 9th day of February next, at 4 o'clock P. M., for altering and fitting a suit of sails for the nautical school ship St. Mary's.

For particulars, inquire on board the ship St. Mary's, at pier foot of East 23d st. Approved sureties for the performance of the contract will be required and the Committee reserve the right to reject any or all proposals if deemed necessary for the public interest.

DAVID WETMORE,
FERDINAND TRAUD,
WILLIAM DOWD,
ANDREW J. MATHEWSON,
JOHN GRENVILLE KANE,
Executive Committee on Nautical School.

PROPOSALS.—THE TIME FOR RECEIVING proposals for the wire rope for the temporary foot bridge, &c., of the East River Suspension Bridge has been extended to March 6, 1876, and the time for the delivery of the rope is extended accordingly.

HENRY C. MURPHY, President.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

### THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NO. 239 EAST 18TH ST.—A SMALL PRIVATE New-England family desire to rent their third floor, (four rooms,) together or separately, with first-class board; house has all modern improvements; location unexceptionable in every particular.

NO. 62 WEST 22D ST.—ONE LARGE FRONT room, with board, for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; also single room fourth story. References.

ONE DESIRABLE SUITE, SECOND FLOOR front, to let, with board, in February, present occupants leaving City; first-class reference given and required. No. 43 West 22d st.

THREE DOORS FROM 5TH AV., NO. 12 EAST 16TH ST.—Two front rooms, extra large, suitable for families, with board; everything first class.

NO. 25 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A suite of sunny, front rooms, on second floor; also, a very desirable suite, in prime order, on third floor, with board for first-class parties.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—With board, handsome two-story front rooms for a family or party of gentlemen; also, single rooms; house and table first class.

THIRTY-NINTH ST., NO. 56 WEST.—TWO large rooms, one hall room, to let, with board; references.

NO. 108 MADISON AV.—NEWLY AND HANDsomely furnished rooms to let, en suite or singly, with or without private table; references.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS ON second floor, separately or together, with or without board. Call at No. 211 West 38th st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE TWO HANDsome rooms to let, with board; no children taken. No. 47 West 50th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—SUPERIOR ROOMS AND thoroughly first-class appointments; private table if desired.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—DESIRABLE FAMily and single rooms, with superior board, at moderate prices.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, on West 34th st.; moderate prices. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

NO. 38 EAST 20TH ST.—TWO FRONT ROOMS, suitable for one or two gentlemen, on third floor, with breakfast if desired; references.

NO. 8 EAST 32D ST.—AN ELEGANT SECOND floor to rent to a family, with private table; also, other rooms for gentlemen, without board.

NO. 3 WEST 30TH ST.—SECOND AND FOURTH floor rooms, with or without board, to gentlemen. MRS. WILLIS.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—A DESIRABLE HALL room, (third story,) with board, to a gentleman; references.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH ST.—TWO LARGE, HANDsomely-furnished sunny rooms; also, single room; strictly first-class board.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH ST., FIRST HOUSE FROM 5TH AV.—Handsomely furnished suite of apartments, with private table.

NO. 34 WEST 24TH ST.—LARGE HALL ROOM for two, with fire, $12; for one, $8.

## FURNISHED ROOMS.

TO RENT—COMPLETELY FURNISHED FOR housekeeping, parlor floor, dining-room, kitchen, and all conveniences, comprising lower half of brown-stone house, (central location;) suitable only for gentleman, wife, and servant; rent reasonable. Address ROSS, Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS ON PARLOR floor, with private bath and closet, to let to gentlemen only, without board; family private; location unexceptionable. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A second floor, nicely furnished; ample closet and bath-room, gas, hot and cold water, &c.; terms moderate. No. 163 East 34th st.

TO LET—A LARGE PLEASANT BACK ROOM, second story, southern exposure, to one or two gentlemen; hot and cold water; family strictly private; references. No. 50 Morton st.; high stoop.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED APARTments to let, without board, near Broadway and 5th av.

## HOTELS.

WINCHESTER HOTEL, BROADWAY AND 31st ST.—Prepared to accommodate permanent and transient guests. Restaurant the choicest, with rates to suit the views of the public. A. P. PETERS, Manager. STEWART & CO., Proprietors.

STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADWAY, 28TH and 29th sts., New-York City, has all modern improvements; near theatres and depots; rooms, with board, $4 per day. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND.

## WINTER RESORTS.

EXCURSION TO THE TROPICS.—AN EXcursion steamer will leave New-York every three weeks, calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Vera Cruz, Tuspan, Tampico, and New-Orleans, and from there return, calling at the same ports. For particulars apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NEW-PROVIDENCE, BAHAMA ISLANDS.—A Land of Perpetual Summer. For circulars containing full information, apply to JAMES LIDGERWOOD & CO., No. 758 Broadway, New-York.

## DRY GOODS.

# Mourning Stock.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE BALANCE OF THESE GOODS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

# BLACK CASHMERE

at 75c., 90c., $1; fromer prices, 90c., $1 10, $1 25.

MERINOS—$1, $1 25, $1 50; former prices, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75.

HENRIETTA CLOTH—$1 25, $1 50 to $2 50; former price, $1 50, $1 75, $3.

DRAP D'ALMA—$1 25, $1 50, $2; former price, $1 50, $1 75, $2 25.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOMBAZINES at prices very greatly reduced.

EMPRESS CLOTH at 50c., 60c., 70c., 75c., and $1; former price, 60c., 70c., 75c., $1, and $1 25.

COBORGS, CRAPE CLOTHS, BARATHEA, ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, AND BRILLIANTINES, AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

# LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH STREET.

## LECTURES.

COOPER UNION FREE LECTURES FOR THE PEOPLE, in the great hall at 8 P. M.—SATURDAY, Jan. 29, the lecture will be delivered by Prof. C. F. BRACKETT, of Princeton College, on PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMISTRY AND MANIPULATIONS, extensively illustrated with apparatus and the use of the stereopticon. Tickets can be had gratis at the office of the Cooper Union, and at D. Van Nostrand's book store, No. 23 Murray st.

ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

## INSTRUCTION.

### CHARLIER INSTITUTE.

Central Park and 6th av. Boarding and Day School for Boys and Young Men of Seven to Twenty. New building unsurpassed for location, ventilation, interior arrangements. Prospectus sent on application.

THE MISSES JACOT'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies, with primary department, comprising a thorough English and French course, No. 45 West 127th st.; easily accessible from Westchester County and Long Island; Winter term begins Feb. 2.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—A COLLEGE of the highest rank for well-prepared students. It has superior advantages for instruction in music and art; terms moderate. Send for catalogue to A. W. COWLES, D.D., Elmira, N.Y. Next season begins Feb. 2.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE, PORT CHESTER, Westchester County, N. Y.—A boarding school for twelve boys; one vacancy. Address O. WINTHROP STARR, A. M., Principal.

MRS. PARKS' BOARDING AND DAY School, New-Brunswick, N. J. Pupils charged from time of entrance.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Healthful, homelike; a school for earnest work. Spring session opens Feb. 16. GEO. C. SMITH, A.M.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av., between 38th and 39th sts. Second session commences TUESDAY, Feb. 2.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—A GENTLEMAN, formerly an instructor in Harvard, desires additional pupils. Address HARVARD, No. 1,238 Broadway.

## TEACHERS.

GENTLEMEN DESIRING THOROUGHLY prepared tutors for their sons, can secure them on application to Amer. School Institute, No. 14 Bond st. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary.

PRIVATE TUTOR, THOROUGHLY EXperienced in all branches, desires pupils. Address CONSTANT, No. 101 East 25th st.

## AMUSEMENTS.

1776. 1876.

### MARTHA WASHINGTON RECEPTION AND CENTENNIAL TEA PARTY

AT THE

### ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

IRVING HALL AND NILSSON HALL,

ON THE

EVENING OF FEB. 22, 1876,

IN AID OF

### THE FLOATING HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN'S GUILD.

MUSIC BY GRAFULLA'S, BERNSTEIN'S, AND DOWNING'S NINTH REGIMENT BANDS.

A GRAND DISPLAY OF THE COSTUMES, DECORATIONS, FURNITURE, AND SOCIAL CUSTOMS OF 1776.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF FOUR HUNDRED LEADING CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.

### ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mlle. THERESA TITIENS. GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.

In consequence of the unlimited demand for seats and the fact that hundreds of persons could not obtain accommodation to hear Titiens' Norma either on Monday or Wednesday, the first representation of Lucrezia Borgia will be postponed to Monday, Jan. 31.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, Jan. 28, at 8 o'clock, by general request, (for the last time,) THERESA TITIENS, in her world-renowned character of NORMA. NORMA. NORMA.

Miss BEAUMONT, Signor BACCEI, Signor REINA.

Musical Director and Conductor......MAX MARETZEK

MONDAY, Jan. 31, (fourth opera night,) THERESA TITIENS as LUCREZIA BORGIA.

Each purchaser of reserved seats will be presented, FREE OF CHARGE, with a copy of the correct TITIENS OPERA LIBRETTO.

Seats can be secured at the box office of the Academy of Music, 14th st., and at Rudolph's, No. 162 Broadway.

Positively no free list, with the exception of the press.

THE SEASON IS LIMITED TO SIX NIGHTS.

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 7, ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.

### COLOSSEUM. BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.

LAST DAYS OF THE GREAT PAINTINGS. | The Assassination of the Archbishop. THE SIEGE OF PARIS. Panorama of the Franco-Prussian War

These great works of art can be seen but a few days longer, as they must soon be removed to Philadelphia for the Centennial Exposition. Open from 1 to 4 P. M., and from 7:30 to 10 P. M. Admission, 50 cents; children half price. No extras. Music in the promenade.

### BROOKLYN THEATRE.

SHOOK & PALMER..........Lessees and Managers

Second week of the highly successful engagement of Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE. MONDAY evening, Jan. 24, the beautiful drama, Romance of a Poor Young Man, which will be produced with exquisite new scenery and appointments and a most remarkable cast, including the names of Messrs. H. J. Montague, Burroughs, Montgomery, Phillips, Thorpe, and Matthews, and Misses Marie Gordon, Ione Burke, Hattie Thorpe, and Mrs. Farren, Mrs. Sol Smith, and Laura Thorpe.

### EAGLE THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 33D ST.

Mr. JOSH HART..........Sole Proprietor and Manager

Entire change of bill for the week commencing Jan. 24, first nights of the new and original musical burlesque, entitled ROSEMI-SHELL; Or, Oh, My Daughter! Oh, My Daughter! Mrs. G. K. FORTESCUE as Rosemi-Shell. An entire new melange by the old favorites. New stars, the great LANGLOIS BROTHERS, Messrs. GORMAN and ROMER, Mr. A. W. SAWYER, and 100 others. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.

### PARISIAN VARIETIES, 16TH ST. & BROADWAY.

Temple of Sensational Novelties.—Most elegant popular fashionable amusement in New-York. Finest Combination of Artists, and most Varied Attractions. Grand olio of sixty stars, twenty female models, twenty coryphees; a melange of ballet, tableaux, farces, sketches, songs, and dances in bewildering variety. Programme and stars changed weekly. Last nights of Naughty Duchess. Without peer, the Model Varieties of America. Evenings, 8 o'clock; Matinées Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 2 o'clock.

### OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY

JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager

The great original BERGER FAMILY, SOL SMITH RUSSELL, and immense OLYMPIC COMPANY.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

### TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE,

Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway. EVERY EVENING Jennie Engle, Sam Devere, Gus Williams, and 160 great artists in the best bill ever presented to a New-York audience. MATINEE TUESDAY and FRIDAY.

### POLLY BASSETT,

TO-NIGHT. STEINWAY HALL.

DR. FREDERIC R. MARVIN, ON MELANCHOLIA, AT PLIMPTON HALL, TO-NIGHT.

## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEMUEL MORGAN and EMERSON B. MORGAN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 5,025.—Notice is hereby given that petitions have been filed in said court by Lemuel Morgan and Emerson B. Morgan, of New-York City, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said statutes, and that the 11th day of February, A. D., 1876, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman street, (corner of Nassau street,) in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitions should not be granted.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of January, 1876. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk. ja21-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MICHAEL A. RUSSELL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 5,142.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Michael A. Russell, of New-York City, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of February, A. D. 1876, at one o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman street, (corner of Nassau street,) in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of January, 1876. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk. ja14-law3wF*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID SOLINGER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of David Solinger, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1876, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the registers in bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal, Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 27th day of January, A. D. 1876, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY SCHWARZ, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1876, at twelve o'clock M. OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 27th day of January, A. D., 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ALEXANDER STEIN of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Esq., Register, on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1876, at 2 o'clock P. M. OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

"PRIVATE RETREAT FOR THE INTEMPERATE," located at Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y.

The "PRIVATE RETREAT," established by Dr. William Murphy, (formerly Health Commissioner of the City of New-York,) in the year 1872, having been leased by the undersigned for a term of years, is now open for the reception of patients.

The house has been put in thorough order and repair, and newly painted throughout, and ample means provided to meet the physical, intellectual, and medical requirements of the persons submitted to our care.

As this is a strictly private enterprise, great care will be taken as to the standing of the persons admitted, as necessarily the number must be limited.

Terms, for board and treatment, $25 to $75 per week, according to the accommodation and attention required. For further particulars apply as above.

Messrs. DYER & MOORE, Proprietors.

MOUNT VERNON, Jan. 1, 1876.

TAMAR INDIEN—A LAXATIVE FRUIT LOZENGE, agreeable to take; specific remedy for constipation and its consequences. E. GRILLON, No. 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris. Depot, CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New-York.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Broadway and 14th st.

SHERIDAN SHOOK..........Proprietor
A. M. PALMER..........Manager

Every night, ROSE MICHEL, Illustrated with the MOST ELABORATE AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY ever set upon a stage, and with a cast of UNEXAMPLED STRENGTH, including the following favorite names: Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, Fred. Robinson, J. H. Stoddart, John Parselle, Eben Plympton, T. E. Morris, Lysander Thompson, W. H. Wilder, and W. S. Quigley, and Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Nina Varian (by kind permission of Lester Wallack,) and Augusta Raymond. — AN UNDOUBTED TRIUMPH.

SATURDAY, Jan. 29, ELEVENTH MATINEE OF ROSE MICHEL. Seats secured two weeks in advance.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 4, BENEFIT OF MISS ROSE EYTINGE.

### FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE, THE PREDOMINANT SUCCESS,

### PIQUE,

A PLAY OF TO-DAY, produced with sumptuous scenery and an extraordinary cast. Miss FANNY DAVENPORT, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. D. H. HARKINS, Mr. JAMES LEWIS, Mr. W. DAVIDGE, Mr. F. HARDENBERG, Mr. M. BARRYMORE, Mr. JOHN DREW, Mr. G. ROCKWELL, Miss JEFFREYS-LEWIS, Mrs. G. H. GILBERT, Miss EMILY RIGL, Miss SYDNEY COWELL, Miss KATE HOLLAND and Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM.

*.* The evening performance BEGINS promptly at 7:45. Carriages may be ordered for 11:10. Box sheet open for A MONTH IN ADVANCE.

PIQUE MATINEE SATURDAY, 1:30.

### FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

A "PIQUE" MATINEE

SATURDAY, JAN. 29, AT 1:30.

LADIES

attending the "PIQUE" MATINEES from a distance are particularly urged to secure their seats IN ADVANCE, and thus avoid the CRUSH and frequent disappointment which has been the fate of LATE ARRIVALS for the past several weeks.

*.* Seats may be secured a month ahead for MATINEES and THEATRE PARTIES.

### BOOTH'S THEATRE. THE GRAND TRAGEDY

# JULIUS CÆSAR,

the cast including the renowned Shakespeareans, Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT, Mr. F. C. BANGS, and Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.

*.* A MULTITUDE OF AUXILIARIES participate in the magnificent PROCESSIONS and TABLEAUX.

*.* MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.

### WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Third week of the successful new comedy, EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE, will be presented Mr. H. J. Byron's successful comedy, in four acts, entitled

MARRIED IN HASTE,

with

Mr. LESTER WALLACK......as......GIBSON GREENE

Other characters by Messrs. JOHN GILBERT, C. A. STEVENSON, J. W. CARROLL, W. HERBERT, J. W. SHANNON, G. F. BROWNE, R. WARREN, J. PECK, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss ROSE LISLE, and Miss E. THORNTON.

### AN EVENING OF ENGLISH GLEES,

AT CHICKERING HALL, COMPLIMENTARY TO MR. GEORGE R. AIKEN, Will be given on SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, at 8 o'clock. Miss BEEBE will sing "Hark! the Cock Crows;" Miss FINCH will sing, (with vocal accompaniment,) "The Image of the Rose;" Messrs. NILSEN and BAIRD will sing the great duet from Molique's "Abraham;" Goldbeck's Septet will be repeated; Mr. AIKEN will sing Schuberth's "Wanderer," Mr. FLORIO will accompany. Mr. HENRY EYRE BROWNE will exhibit the new Concert Organ. Seats at $1 each, may be obtained at Schuberth's, 23 Union square, or at Rockwood's Gallery, 839 Broadway.

### WOOD'S MUSEUM. THIS DAY,

Matinee at 2; admission, 25 cents. BELLE HOWITT and A. H. SHELDON in WHITTINGTON AND HIS CAT. Evening at 8. GREAT DOUBLE BILL. Sensation and Burlesque. O. D. BYRON and NEYER'S BRASS BAND in DONALD McKAY. BELLE HOWITT and A. H. SHELDON in WHITTINGTON AND HIS CAT.

### SEVENTH REGIMENT RECEPTION.

TESTIMONIAL TO BANDMASTER C. S. GRAFULLA.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, FEB. 8.

Tickets may be obtained at William A. Pond & Co.'s, Tiffany & Co.'s, D. Appleton & Co.'s, and of the active and veteran members of the regiment.

### AN EVENING OF SONG,

under the direction of MR. CHARLES S. FISCHER, Jr., at St. Peter's Hall, West 20th st., between 8th and 9th avs., THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. The cantata of THE SEASONS, rendered by a choir of ONE HUNDRED BOYS AND GIRLS, assisted by the celebrated TRINITY GLEE CLUB—eight adult male voices—and others. Cards of admission, 50c.; children half price.

### ASSOCIATION HALL.

Y. M. C. A. LECTURE COURSE. FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, 1876. Prof. WATERHOUSE HAWKINS. Subject—"Science and its Alliance with Art." Tickets 50c. Prof. R. Elder will preside at the organ.

### SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,

OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST. ACROSS THE CONTINENT. BACKUS' UNRIVALED IMPERSONATIONS. THE SPECTRES; OR, THE RING DEMONS. Seats secured. Matinee SATURDAY at 2.

CHARITY BALL TICKETS.—A FEW FOR the ball of TUESDAY EVENING can be had at Delmonico's, corner 5th av. and 14th st., at $5 each.

## DRY GOODS.

# LORD & TAYLOR

OUR

# SILK DEPARTMENT

CONTAINS ALL THE CELEBRATED MAKES OF THE BEST LYONS MANUFACTURERS.

WE ARE OFFERING

### THE ENTIRE STOCK,

WHICH IS FULL IN ASSORTMENT OF QUALITIES AND SHADES AT

### REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.

PLAIN COLORED GROS GRAINS REDUCED FROM

$5 TO $4. FROM $4 TO $3 50.
$3 50 TO $3. FROM $3 TO $2 50.
$2 50 TO $2. FROM $2 TO $1 75.
$1 75 TO $1 50. FROM $1 50 TO 1 25.

A CASE OF TWENTY-TWO INCH, EXTRA VALUE, AT $1 50.

VERY HEAVY AND HANDSOME BLACK SILKS AT $2, $2 25, AND $2 50, THE BEST VALUE OFFERED THIS SEASON.

LARGE STOCK RADZIMIRES, CLOAKING SILKS, AND SATINS, GAZE DE CHAMBERY, AND SILK GRENADINES AT HALF PRICE.

### BROADWAY AND 20TH STREET.

## MUSICAL.

### A GREAT OFFER!!!

We will during this Month dispose of 100 PIANOS and ORGANS of first-class makers, including WATERS', at lower prices than ever before offered. Monthly installments running from 12 to 36 months received. New and second-hand instruments to let at extremely low prices, and rent allowed if purchased. Illustrated catalogue mailed. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & SONS.

## DANCING.

### ALLEN DODWORTH'S

DANCING SCHOOL, NO. 212 FIFTH AV.

Brooklyn Branch at No. 198 Washington st. Classes or private lessons for ladies, gentlemen, and children. For particulars send for a circular.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. T. T. KENDRICK, EVANGELIST, will preach Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock in Apollo Hall, Brooklyn, E. D., on 5th st., near South 4th. Subject—"Model Young Men." Solo singing by eminent artists. Seats free.

# PACIFIC MAIL.

### THE SUIT AGAINST WM. S. KING.

STOCKWELL'S DEALINGS WITH THE COMPANY—THE AGREEMENT FOR THE SALE OF STEAMERS AND HIS RELEASE FROM ALL OBLIGATIONS—RUFUS HATCH'S MEMORY.

Commissioner Edwin M. Wright took additional testimony yesterday in the suit of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company against William S. King.

Rosevelt G. Rolston, a Director of the Pacific Mail Company in 1872, was first examined. He was a member of the Auditing Committee, and assisted in examining the assets of the company twice; he remembered no statement of any record of a loan of $650,000 to Harriott & Noyes, and if such a loan had come before him it would have been his duty to have examined the collaterals.

Theodore Johnson, the late Secretary of the Pacific Mail Company, was recalled and examined by Mr. Bennett, counsel for the plaintiff. He handed witness an agreement which the company had made with the then President, Mr. Stockwell, to purchase from him four steam-ships for $800,000, and examined him as follows:

EXAMINATION OF THEODORE JOHNSON.

Q.—Look at that agreement and state if it bears your signature. A.—It does.

Q.—Does it bear the signature of the plaintiff? A.—It does.

Q.—What other signature does it bear? A.—The signatures of the President, Mr. Stockwell, and of Mr. Bellows, Vice President.

Q.—What date? A.—March 1, 1873.

Q.—On that date and when the agreement was executed, was not Mr. Stockwell President of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company? A.—He was.

Q.—Is any portion of that agreement in the handwriting of any of the Directors of the company? A.—Yes, in Mr. Park's handwriting.

Q.—Was not this agreement a part of the consideration for which the release was given to Mr. Stockwell? A.—It was.

Q.—Was it not suggested at the time that a sale of the property by the President of the company to the company would be invalid? A.—It was not.

Q.—What was the consideration of that agreement? A.—$800,000.

Q.—Were you present at the time of sale? A.—I was.

Q.—Where? A.—At Mr. Stockwell's house in Madison avenue.

Q.—Was it before or after the meeting at Stockwell's house that the mortgage upon the Howe Machine property was executed? A.—After.

Q.—How long did that interview at Stockwell's last? A.—From 8 o'clock in the evening until 2 o'clock in the morning.

Q.—Were the terms fixed there? A.—They were.

Q.—Was the resignation of Stockwell as President proposed? A.—Not that I am aware of at that time.

Q.—How long subsequently did he withdraw from the Presidency? A.—About May 1.

Q.—Was the name of any person suggested as President in his place? A.—I did not hear.

Q.—Before the bill of sale was executed were any measures taken to ascertain the value of the steamships? A.—It was decided to leave it to two experts, one to be selected by each party.

Q.—Were any measures taken subsequently to ascertain the value of the Bridgeport property? A.—There were.

Q.—Was any report made? A.—There was.

Q.—What was the value, as reported? A.—The minutes will show.

Q.—What was the value? A.—$1,280,000, including the real estate, buildings and all.

Q.—Was it one of the conditions of the agreement that Mr. Park was to be on the Board of Directors? A.—Not that I know.

Q.—Was it subsequently made a condition? A.—It was undoubtedly.

Q.—How long after this was the suit commenced against Mr. Stockwell? A.—What suit do you allude to?

Q.—Why the only suit brought against him, which you yesterday designated a friendly one. A.—I don't recollect; the suit did not come into court.

Q.—At whose suggestion was the suit commenced? A.—By some members of the board.

Q.—Was it part of a determination between these members and Mr. Stockwell? A.—Its friendly character would indicate that it was.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. GOODWIN.

Q.—Referring to the telegram sent you from Washington, by Rufus Hatch, requesting you not to deliver any documents to Stockwell, was it addressed to you? A.—It was, in consequence of a private letter I wrote to Mr. Hatch. I thought it was my duty to inform him of what was contemplated.

Q.—Have you a copy of that letter? A.—It is possible I have it at home.

Q.—Be good enough to examine and see when you get home. A.—I will.

Q.—Will you attach it to the testimony? A.—I will.

Q.—Will you now state your recollection of its contents? A.—I think the balance of the 10,000 shares of Pacific Mail stock which were to be delivered under the agreement of Oct. 22, 1873, consisting of 3,000 shares, had been delivered, and that in pursuance of the agreement Mr. Sage had informed me that I was to accompany him the next day to the office of S. L. M. Barlow, or rather meet him and Mr. Stockwell at the office of Mr. Barlow, and fulfill the terms of that agreement, and give Mr. Stockwell a complete discharge, as required under that agreement; that is about the contents of my letter according to my recollection, and I gave it to Messrs. Hatch and Scott for information that they might know, if any further action was to be taken by them, that they might be authorized to take it; but Mr. Sage was the superior officer and the President of the company at the time, and therefore, on the following day, when he required my action, I had nothing to do except to obey his orders.

Q.—What was the date of that letter? A.—I think it was in December, 1874.

Q.—Was the telegram you received in answer to this letter received by you before the release was delivered to Mr. Stockwell? A.—It was.

Q.—Did you exhibit that telegram to Mr. Sage? A.—I did not. The letter was an unofficial letter, and the telegram was in the same sense. I may state also that I felt powerless in the sense that the agreement I knew was fulfilled and the stock was all delivered, and I knew the terms of the agreement requiring his discharge; it was peremptory.

Q.—Have you the telegram? A.—I have not.

Q.—State the contents as near as you can? A.—"Do not surrender any papers or documents whatever to Stockwell until our return." It was signed by Rufus Hatch and George S. Scott.

Q.—How long after the receipt of the telegram was the release delivered? A.—On the afternoon of same day.

THE RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION.

Q.—You made this revelation to Scott and Hatch which led to this telegram under a sense of duty which you owed to the company? A.—I did.

Q.—Why did you not make the revelation to Mr. Sage, who was the superior officer of both you and Mr. Hatch? A.—Because the terms of the agreement were specific, and directed the President and Secretary to surrender all papers and give a complete discharge when 10,000 shares of stock had been delivered.

Q.—You knew then that there were reasons why Mr. Stockwell should not receive his discharge under that agreement? A.—I thought there were, but I could not judge of its legality.

Q.—Do you know whether Mr. Sage was aware of the facts you communicated to Messrs. Hatch and Scott? A.—I fully believe he was.

Q.—What induced you to believe he knew it already? A.—My general knowledge of the business of the company.

Q.—Do you know that Mr. Hatch expressed his indignation when he returned from Washington that his order not to deliver the release had not been obeyed? A.—Yes, Sir, I remember; but I referred him to Mr. Sage.

TESTIMONY OF RUFUS HATCH.

Mr. Rufus Hatch, late Managing Director of the Pacific Mail Company, was next examined. He became a Director of the company in May, 1873, and he was not then aware of the agreement between the company and Mr. Stockwell to purchase four steamers from him for $800,000; was not aware that any programme had been arranged in March, 1873, by which Mr. Stockwell should withdraw from the candidacy for the office of President, and he was not aware until subsequently of any irregularities in the office; he had not much to say to the management of the company until November, 1874, and the first time his attention was called to irregularities was when he found the accounts of the agencies not balancing with the books in the office; before his election as Director he had business transactions with Stockwell; Mr. Trenor W. Park, Mr. Stockwell, and himself were interested in a "pooling account" of the Pacific Mail stock; he could not state how many shares were purchased, but it might have been 30,000, and they lost on the transaction; Mr. Stockwell paid witness his loss, and he believed he also paid Mr. Park his loss; Mr. Stockwell at that time was President of the Pacific Mail Company. Mr. Hatch next related facts concerning the discovery of the checks for the $750,000 and Mr. Stockwell's dealings with the company, all of which has been already published. Respecting Stockwell's release from his obligations to the company, Mr. Hatch would not say whether he characterized such release as a highway robbery, but he was pretty certain that he had used very strong language in reference to it.

Mr. Bennett, counsel for the plaintiffs in this suit, thought that Mr. Hatch was evading the question. Counsel believed that witness knew all about the release in question, and should give a direct answer to his question. Mr. Hatch said he had endeavored to perform his duty to the company to the best of his ability; Stockwell's resignation might have been caused by the arguments which he [the witness] made, and which were all published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES at that time; he did not know the relations between Mr. Park and Mr. Stockwell at that time, but people who went into pools together were generally confidential friends until they fell out; he had no knowledge that Mr. Park was negotiating with the Directors in favor of Mr. Stockwell, but he did not negotiate with him; he did not know what Mr. Park had done with the other Directors; he did not remember whether Mr. Park had asked him to vote in Stockwell's favor, and he did not know who was active in bringing about the settlement with Stockwell; Mr. Park demanded the resignation of the witness as a Director probably because witness wanted to prosecute Mr. Stockwell for his defalcation; he wanted to collect $130,500 which Stockwell owed to the Panama Railroad Company, but he could not state who was in favor or who was against it; he knew they had a pretty warm time of it, and he gave them a piece of his mind, but he did not recollect precisely what was said; he believed that overdraft of $130,500 was still due to the Panama Company; he knew Mr. Stockwell took $2,600,000 out of the Pacific Mail Company, but he could not enter into the details; Mr. Stockwell gave notes for $840,000 and 10,000 shares of the Howe Machine Company's stock.

Mr. Bennett pressed Mr. Hatch to give the whole particulars of these transactions, but the witness would not give a direct answer. Mr. Bennett then asked him if his reluctance to answer was not caused by his desire to shield some of his brother Directors, but still Mr. Hatch would not give a direct answer, saying he was only concerned for his own character. Mr. Bennett then applied to Commissioner Wight for an adjournment in order that he might go before the court to compel Mr. Hatch to answer. The witness said he had already been before too many courts, and he would answer to the best of his ability. Counsel then asked him if it was not in consequence of their private relations with Mr. Stockwell that the Directors were induced to foil the witness in his efforts to punish Stockwell for his defalcation, to which Mr. Hatch replied: "Of my own personal knowledge I do not know that." "Did you say," said counsel, "that their apathy was very extraordinary?" "I never used the word 'apathy,'" replied Mr. Hatch. "Well, then," continued counsel, "did you say their neglect was very extraordinary?" "Perhaps I did," said the witness, "perhaps I used a stronger word." Mr. Hatch was then dismissed, with an intimation that he would be called again. The inquiry was then adjourned to this morning.

### THE ANTI-TAMMANY DEMOCRACY.

THE MEETING OF THE COUNTY COMMITTEE TO-NIGHT—THE QUESTION OF ORGANIZING THE COUNTY AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES—EFFORTS TO CONTROL THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The delegates elected by the several Assembly district committees to form the New-York County Democratic Committee for 1876 will meet this evening in Irving Hall, for the purpose of organization. At the final meeting of the Executive Committee of the County Committee for 1875 it appointed a subcommittee, composed of George H. Purser, Thomas J. Creamer, Dr. Feodor Mierson, L. M. Doscher, and Dennis McMahon, to examine the credentials of all those claiming to be elected delegates to the County Committee for the present year, and authorize the giving of tickets to the first meeting of the County Committee to those delegations only whose credentials were signed by the present and the former Chairman of the district committee claimed to be represented, and to one delegate claiming to represent an opposition in an Assembly district, so that the latter's protest might be heard.

In the First District tickets of admission have been granted to a delegation claiming to be regular, and of which ex-Coroner Flynn, ex-Alderman Moore, and John Egan are the principal members, and to ex-Assistant Alderman Terence Duffy, representing an opposition delegation. In the Fifth District tickets have been issued to the Gershon Cohen "regular" delegation, and one to Michael Norton, who represents an opposition in which are such men as "Ike" Robinson and James Barclay. In the Eighth District the delegation headed by ex-Alderman Repper has the proper credentials, but George Hays will claim to be heard on behalf of an opposition in which are John Stokey and George S. Scully, who are charged with "selling out the district" at the last election. In the Ninth District it is believed that a compromise will be effected between the tickets headed respectively by Alexander V. Davidson and James D. McClelland. In the Fourteenth District there is a bitter contest in the "regular" delegation as to whether Assemblyman P. J. Carty or Thomas J. Creamer shall be Chairman of the delegation. In the Fifteenth District ex-Alderman John Hardy heads the "regular" delegation, and the opposition is led by ex-Alderman Powers and ex-Judge Ledwith. In the Nineteenth District Judge Spaulding's delegation has been recognized as "regular," but Thomas Flynn represents contestants in some of the election districts.

It is more than probable that Ira Shafer, Chairman of the County Committee for 1875, will be elected Chairman of the present committee, and that ex-Assemblyman John D. Coughlin will be re-elected Secretary, but the great bone of contention will be the Chairmanship of the Executive Committee, which consists of three delegates from each Assembly district, and which exercises all the real power of the County Committee. Hon. Emanuel B. Hart, one of the organizers of the Anti-Tammany movement, was Chairman last year, but says he will not be a candidate for the position this year if there should be any opposition, as he gives his opinion that the Chairman of that committee should be the undisputed choice of the County Committee. It is said that a combination is being formed by the opposition element, which are trying to get into the County Committee to have Thomas J. Creamer chosen to the Chairmanship of the Executive Committee. Neither John Morrissey nor Benjamin Wood is a member of the present County Committee, though both are friendly to it, but decline membership for personal reasons.

### THE PROPOSED ELEVATED ROAD.

SESSION OF THE COMMISSION TO HEAR OBJECTIONS TO ITS CONSTRUCTION.

Messrs. O. H. Palmer, Everett P. Wheeler, and E. Z. Lawrence, the Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court to hear objections to the construction of the proposed elevated road, met yesterday in the City Hall. The session was a brief one, and at its conclusion the Commissioners adjourned to Monday, Jan. 31. Ex-Judge Emott, who represented the New-York Elevated Railroad Company, put in evidence a large portion of the record of the proceedings of the Rapid Transit Commission, including the proceedings for the appointment of the Commissioners, the petition to the Mayor, the appointments by the Mayor, the organization by the commission, and all the proceedings necessary for that organization. The resolution whereby the Commissioners determined on the necessity of a railroad in this City, and the action of the board in determining and fixing the route or routes by which the New-York Elevated Railroad might connect with other railroads, steam-boats, &c., were also submitted. Mr. Palmer said the Commissioners would receive all objections to the proposed railroad which might be filed with the Secretary to the commission, Mr. Lewis, at his office, at No. 99 Nassau street, before Jan. 31, or presented to the Commissioners at the meeting held that day at 11 A. M. After that meeting the Commissioners would adjourn to Feb. 14, and during the interval any affidavits or proofs pertinent to those objections might be filed with the Secretary at his office. It would greatly facilitate the proceedings of the Commissioners, Mr. Palmer said, if those affidavits and proofs were printed, and five printed copies left with the Secretary. The Commissioners would hear applications for examining orally any persons deposing to those affidavits, on Feb. 14, at 11 A. M. The Commissioners requested that statements as to different portions of the proposed road might be embodied in different affidavits. It would be seen that the Commissioners required parties to have their proofs reduced to writing and presented to the secretary prior to Feb. 14. On that day, if desired, they would hear arguments as to whether they should receive oral testimony in support of those proofs.

Several gentlemen, representing various interests, then placed themselves on record as desirous of being heard when the proper time came. Mr. S. E. Lyon represented residents of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards; Mr. S. E. Church appeared for property-holders on the west side; Messrs. Charles Crary and Alexander Thain appeared for the East Side Association and property-holders in Pearl street, Eighth avenue, and Bowery, and persons interested in a right of way previously granted, in which it appeared there was a coincidence of lines for about three miles, signified through counsel their desire of being heard; Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham appeared for the objectors. The Commissioners adjourned until next Monday at 11 A. M.

No objections have been so far received by the Secretary touching the right of the commission to proceed in the matter.

### BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS.

A meeting of the creditors of John Manning, the advertising agent, was held yesterday at the office of Isaac Dayton, Register in Bankruptcy, at No. 322 Broadway. William J. Trimble, the Assignee, submitted a report to the effect that there was no assets whatever. The claims against the bankrupt amounted to $25,000, represented by 160 creditors, including most of the prominent newspapers throughout the country. All the available assets had been disposed of by the former Assignee under the State law. Notice of appearance was given by one of the creditors against his discharge, and ten days was allowed to file specifications.

In the matter of the application for a discharge in bankruptcy of David I. Johnson, of the firm of Johnson & Dessau, dealers in wines at No. 107 Liberty street, pending before Register Dayton at No. 22 Broadway, notice of appearance has been filed by one of the creditors, and the necessary time has been allowed to file the objections to his discharge.

# THE SUPPRESSION OF VICE.

### THE SOCIETY'S WORK AND AIMS.

REPORT OF SECRETARY COMSTOCK—ADDRESSES BY HON. WILLIAM E. DODGE, REV. DR. W. J. TUCKER, LIEUT. GOV. WOODFORD, AND OTHERS—SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE FUND.

The New-York Society for the Suppression of Vice, which has now been in existence for nearly three years, held its first public meeting last evening, in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association. Hon. William E. Dodge presided, and the various gentlemen who were advertised to make addresses occupied seats upon the platform with him. The proceedings were opened with a prayer by Rev. Dr. Sabine, after which Mr. Comstock, the Secretary of the society, read his report. It stated that the number of arrests for the past year was 47, and the total number since the organization of the society 192. Of these convictions had been obtained in 105 cases. Of money forfeited in bail bonds, there was a sum of $8,507 for the year 1875, and of $35,000 for the whole time. The amount of fines levied was $33,150 for the whole time. Five assaults had been made upon the agent's life, 12,101 books had been seized, and eight and a half tons of printed matter; also, 4,000 pictures and photographs, and a large number of miscellaneous articles. The reading of the report, which was greeted with frequent applause, was terminated very quickly by the Secretary, who said that it would be printed in full, and widely distributed, and it would be wise to make way for those who were going to address the meeting.

THE ADDRESSES.

Hon. William E. Dodge then came forward and spoke of the providence of God in raising up special men for special things. There was the man who had erected a barrier against cruelty to animals; there was also the man who had formed a society to rescue little children from the cruelty of adults, and, lastly, there was the gentleman who had just addressed them. He spoke warmly of what Mr. Comstock had done to extirpate a horrible evil underneath the surface of society, and then introduced Rev. Dr. W. J. Tucker, of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church.

This gentleman said that society could hardly have known what proportions this special method of propagating vice had taken until Mr. Comstock went systematically to work to uproot the whole business. There was a tendency to underrate the power of vice by the world, unless it was met face to face. There was also the danger of underestimating what could be done by individual effort. Here, from the report, it was obvious that forty-seven men had been engaged in this traffic. Now, any man who would surrender himself, soul and intellect, to the dissemination of this poisonous literature, any man who could feel no scruple and no shame in making this his business, was a power for evil, and not to be despised as an antagonist. And this was the more striking when one considered that these wretches had shown the wit to turn the engines of civilization against civilization. They sent their catalogues and their agents to colleges and to young ladies' seminaries, and they used the postal facilities to help them in this traffic. Such men, whether strong intellectually or not, could not be despised as a power for evil. There is in all a tendency to the brute, a shading off into the animal, and, therefore, all, even the finest, are open to temptation. Politicians say "every man has his price." That is false; but this was true, that everybody had his temptation. Therefore all those whose shading went off toward the appetites, were greatly in danger from this very evil. What, it might be asked, was to be done with a difficulty so secret, so dark, as this? One man, sitting on the platform, it seemed, had made up his mind what to do about it, and the result had been shown by the report. What more could be done would best be expressed by helping the man who had shown the grip and nerve to seize the vice and to throttle it. [Great applause.] Let those who were present rally round the brave man who had shown the way how to suppress this. The lesson of the report as he saw it was, that since there were men who consecrated their souls and lives to vice, they must be met by men who consecrated themselves to virtue. [Applause.]

The President here introduced Lieut. Gov. Stewart L. Woodford, who said that the work done by the society could not be left even in a small degree to the Police, or the local Magistrates of any of our larger cities. The beginnings of this evil lie in places where they do not and cannot reach. If the gentlemen present could but know what was under the best roofs they would be shocked. It was not in the purlieus of vice, nor in the brothels, nor in the groggeries, but in the tenderest and dearest homes in the world. Those who had followed Mr. Comstock in his work for the past three years, would know that he was not exaggerating this thing, for he himself was able to say that the Sunday-school had been made an engine for the extension of vicious literature. The poor wrecks of womanhood who lurked in the streets had been once as sweet and good and pure as any woman in any home, until they had been swept away by the tide of passionate desire. The men in whom manhood was dead were after the children of everybody, and the agencies of the clergy, of the Sunday-school, of the police, and of the magistracy, were powerless to deal with them. They had to be followed and treated like rats, without mercy. It was the duty of the society to enforce upon the civilized world the feeling that the men who made vice their business should be caught and caged like wild beasts. The President and the Governors of States should indeed be honored who had invariably said within the past few years, whenever an application was made for the pardon of such men, that if the men had been convicted they would not interfere.

Mr. Comstock could tell you, if he chose, that for the first two years the greatest obstacle he met was the complete indifference of the parents. There was but one way to prosecute this work successfully, and that was by the practical support of Christian men, it was impossible to expect aid from the State, for the brothels and the groggeries were too close to the primaries of the dominant political party for much assistance to be looked for. But he entreated those who loved their children, and who longed to see them preserve their purity of soul, not to pass the burden on but to shoulder it themselves. If professional men would speak, if doctors could break the charm of silence imposed upon their lips, if lawyers could speak out, such tales of sorrowful significance would be told as could not fail to touch the hearts of every one. [Applause.]

The President announced that, in the unavoidable absence of Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, the meeting would be glad to receive expressions of the sentiments of any in the audience. Mr. Coldgate accordingly rose and spoke a few words in hearty commendation of Mr. Comstock's work, and also of the absolute necessity of supporting the association, whose usefulness could not be ignored. In fact, the lamentable necessity for it was perfectly well known to all grown men.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

A communication was read by the President pledging the writer for $250, and for another $100 if necessary. Mr. Coldgate followed with another $250, and Mr. Dodge with $100. There was a little delay in the subscriptions, and Mr. Comstock being requested to explain how the circulation of these vicious productions was managed in the public schools, came forward and said that the facts were so shocking that he hardly expected them to believe him. The first point was to obtain catalogues of schools and seminaries, and to advertise in story papers. They sent circulars to Post Office clerks and to others, pretending that they were getting up some school directory, and offering five cents for each name furnished. Then, when these were obtained, followed circulars of filthy books and filthy pictures. There was hardly a paper of a certain kind which did not contain advertisements cunningly worded, either for a musical album, or new game, or new puzzle, which would be sent for three cents or five cents. The advertisement was always worded in a manner to attract the attention of innocent children, and then the beastly circular followed, and the work of soul pollution commenced.

The President here introduced Rev. Mr. Tyng, who said that he had no conception of the facts in the case until he heard of the work of Mr. Comstock. The only consideration he would bring before their attention was the work which the society claimed to do. It was only to suppress the methods by which this vice was extended, and it did not, and could not, assume the religious work of fighting against the vice itself; and most splendidly had the society done what it set out to do, for he understood that it was almost impossible to buy a villainous book now in New-York, and they had destroyed thousands of lewd pictures; and he believed that if the society were to be supported as it deserved to be, the time would undoubtedly come when every form of lewd temptation to vice would be completely suppressed. As a clergyman the history of many families was opened to him. And he knew that half-grown boys were being ruined in houses that were not professedly of ill-fame, but were far worse. He had declared eternal warfare against one of these houses, and he would pull it down if God helped him, no matter who lent their influence and support against him. From this he turned to the religious side of the question. He recited the story of the two men who, being in a boat in a great storm questioned each other as to what religious observances they could muster up; but finding that they could neither pray nor sing, concluded to take up a collection. He recommended the audience to follow this excellent example. Eight thousand dollars was wanted. This was only $100 from eighty gentlemen, and he was sure this could be raised.

Various gentlemen now began to subscribe the sum in question, and when Mayor Wickham gave $100 there was great applause. About eighteen gentlemen having subscribed $100 apiece there was a demand for those who would subscribe $50. The grand result was $2,250. When this was announced by the President, he called upon Mayor Wickham to ascend the platform and address the meeting. This was received with long repeated plaudits. His Honor said he could not make any extended remarks, but he most cheerfully indorsed the encomiums passed upon the Secretary whom he had aided to the best of his humble powers. There was, in his opinion, no subject more deserving of public attention than the suppression of immodest literature. He sat down amid great applause. A gentleman rose to say that he would guarantee $500 if the Secretary would call some time to-morrow at the Cotton Exchange. This announcement was loudly cheered. Then a proposition was made to take up a collection from those who could not subscribe either $100 or $50, but the audience began to leave, and nothing came of it. The meeting, however, was a very great success, and no doubt the list of membership will be greatly increased from this time. Those desirous of joining were requested by the President to call upon Mr. Comstock, at No. 150 Nassau street.

### ALDERMANIC MEASURES.

NON-RESIDENTS OF NEW-YORK CITY PROHIBITED FROM HOLDING MUNICIPAL OFFICE—MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The Board of Aldermen was occupied mainly yesterday in considering the provisions of an ordinance submitted by Mr. Purroy prohibiting non-residents from holding office in this City. Its features were embodied in various resolutions which have remained on file for several years, many City fathers having opposed it because the school teachers were not exempt from its operations. To secure the passage of the ordinance, however, this class was given permission to dwell wherever they please. The provisions of the ordinance are:

SECTION 1. No person who is not a citizen of the State of New-York, and a resident of the City and County of New-York, shall be eligible to appointment to any office in any or either of the departments of the City Government, either as President or Commissioner, Chief of Bureau, clerk or officer thereof, or employe therein, whether legislative, executive, or judicial, nor shall any person not a resident of this City who may be so employed or appointed have any valid claim against the Mayor, Aldermen, or commonalty of said City for any salary, wages, or compensation under or by virtue of holding any office in either of such departments or branches of the City Government.

SEC. 2. Any person holding any appointment or office, or employed in any of such departments or branches of the City Government, except teachers of common schools, who shall, while holding such appointments or office, or so employed, remove from the limits of this City, shall be deemed thereby to have resigned such appointment, vacated such office, or abandoned such employment. And it shall be the duty of the head of every department or other person authorized to make appointments or give employment to appoint or employ a resident of this City to the office made vacant or employment so surrendered by said removal from this City as provided in section 1 of this ordinance.

SEC. 3. All ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent or conflicting with the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. This ordinance shall take effect May 1, 1876.

Alderman Hess said that he for one was in favor of the ordinance. Alderman Morris thought it would be better not to take action on it at the present session of the board, and he moved that it be laid over. The motion was lost by a vote of twelve to five.

Alderman Billings said he approved of the principles embodied in the ordinance, but as there might possibly be some legal difficulties in the way of its enforcement, he moved that the matter be referred to the Corporation Counsel for his opinion. This motion was also lost.

Alderman Morris remarked that Senator Gerard had introduced a bill in the Legislature covering the ground taken by the ordinance, and therefore it was unnecessary.

Alderman Purroy differed with his colleague, remarking that the Common Council should strengthen the hands of Mr. Gerard by showing that they approved of the provisions of his act. The ordinance was then adopted by a vote of 16 to 5.

The Committee on County Affairs submitted a report fixing the rate of compensation for supporting each prisoner in the County Jail at seventy-five cents per day.

Alderman Cole offered a resolution requesting the Commissioners of Charities to furnish money, food, or coal to the outdoor poor out of the appropriation made for that purpose by the Board of Apportionment, in accordance with the custom of the department in previous years.

The motion elicited considerable discussion. Alderman John Reilly said that the Commissioners of Charities had given out a large number of tickets for coal, some of which he had distributed among the poor of the Fourteenth District. Alderman Howland thought it would be well to leave the matter in the hands of the Commissioners, who were certainly able to discharge their duties. After some further discussion, the resolution was referred to the Department of Charities.

Alderman Purroy offered a resolution requesting the Legislature to pass a law requiring assessment bonds to be issued only in the following denominations: $20, $50, $100, and $500; and that preference be given to applicants for the smaller amounts. It was laid over.

Alderman Purroy called attention to the necessity of laying new Croton mains, so as to secure an increased supply of water in the City, and offered a resolution requesting the Commissioner of Public Works to give his opinion as to whether the work should be done by day's work or by contract; also whether, in his opinion, the nature of the work requires, and the interests of the City demand, that it be left discretionary with him as to which of the two systems should be employed, and also asking the Corporation Counsel to report whether the Common Council has the power, under section 92 of chapter 477, of the Laws of 1875, to direct by which mode the work shall be performed. The resolution was adopted.

Alderman Seery submitted submitted a novel communication from the Benevolent Stone-mason's Operative Society, stating that the protest of the New-York Stone-mason's Society against the confirmation of Mr. Allan Campbell for Commissioner of Public Works, offered at the last meeting, was a fraud.

A resolution offered by Alderman Purroy at the previous meeting, requesting the Legislature to restore to the board the power to reject or confirm all nominations made by the Mayor to fill vacancies, was adopted.

### THE PAUPER POPULATION.

INTERESTING REPORTS OF THE LOCAL VISITING COMMITTEES OF THE STATE CHARITIES AID SOCIETY.

The regular monthly meeting of the State Charities Aid Association was held yesterday. The local visiting committee for Kings County reported as follows:

"In the so-called surgical wards of the Male Hospital at Flatbush we have found consumption, rheumatism, delirium-tremens, pneumonia, and surgical cases. In Ward No. 13, termed the fever ward, the two beds nearest the door were occupied by men suffering from typhus fever, in the next cot a consumptive patient, &c., and this irregular distribution of diseases has been noticed ever since the visiting began." In regard to the Lunatic Asylum, the report says: "If this is not merely a place of confinement where people are put for safe-keeping, but, as it were, a 'hospital for brain diseases,' where means are employed to restore the sick to a healthy condition of mind and reason, then it becomes proper to use the means in our power to bring about that great result. It is necessary, as one of these means, that there should be German nurses for those who cannot make known their wants in English. We find a decided change for the better in the male alms-house."

The Committee on Queen's County reported that there are "318 inmates at Barnum's Island. The buildings are not large enough to accommodate so many. We found over one hundred men crowded in one room, not leaving room enough for us to enter the door. We think that work-houses must be established before the system will be improved, and the able-bodied idle be prevented from crowding into the building designed for the sick and insane."

Of Orange County (Goshen) the report says: "The officers of our village refused last Fall to make any appropriation for night's lodgings for tramps; consequently we we have not had a dozen applications for food, whereas last Winter we had more than a hundred."

The committee for Westchester County states: "The information that the 'act to provide for the better care of pauper and destitute children' had become a law was most acceptable to the members of this committee. They believe that it will prove an untold blessing to the pauper population of Westchester County. The Visiting Committee of this county is unanimous in its condemnation of the present inadequate provision which is made for the county insane. With the present buildings and appliances they believe that the terrible malady of insanity is fostered and increased. It is alike unjust to the unfortunate lunatics and unworthy of our prosperous and growing county that our pauper lunatics should be thus neglected. The committee respectfully urge the adoption, if possible, of some comprehensive measure to mitigate the evils of vagrancy, the citizens of Westchester County being peculiarly subject to depredations from this troublesome class."

It was announced that the annual meeting of the association would be held on Feb. 24, at Masonic Hall, on which occasion an address would be delivered by Mr. Joseph H. Choate.

### THE HEMPSTEAD RESERVOIR.

The Committee on Water and Drainage of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen met last night to take into consideration the completion of the Hempstead Reservoir, in accordance with the recommendations of Mayor Schroeder. Col. Adams, Engineer of the Board of City Works, explained the effect of wells and canals upon the reservoir. He did not believe the water in the new reservoir would ever rise above twelve feet. The only way to get water was to build a canal which should follow the low lands. In that way they would obtain spring and not surface water. The cost of completing the facing of the dam would be $15,000. The facing should be fifteen feet thick, which would allow twelve feet for water and three for "muck." It was finally decided that the committee, in company with Col. Beard, should visit the water-works and make a careful examination of the reservoir.

### MEETING OF GERMAN PROPERTY-OWNERS.

At a meeting of German property-owners in the Tenth, Eleventh, and Seventeenth Wards, held last evening at Concordia Hall, in Avenue A, it was reported that three experts had been engaged to examine the buildings erected by one of the members of the association which had been pronounced improperly ventilated by the Board of Health. The counsel of the society was also instructed to prepare a bill to the Legislature appealing for better protection of property-owners against the alleged unreasonable demands of the Board of Health.

# CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

### NEW-YORK.

The four steamers sailing from this port yesterday carried out foreign mails consisting of 33,024 letters and seventy-three bags of papers.

The Custom-house officers will sell on Wednesday morning next, at Burling slip, a quantity of goods, comprising shawls, wools, silks, and cigars, seized for non-payment of duty.

William Smith, aged thirty-six, of No. 170 East Houston street, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by swallowing a quantity of arsenic. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The store of Louis E. Rasnom, on the third floor of No. 48 Maiden lane, was entered by burglars on Wednesday night, and three bales of cochineal and two cases of indigo, valued at $50, were carried off.

Several Captains of Police will be placed on trial next week for violating the rule forbidding them to visit Police Head-quarters unless sent for by a Commissioner, the Superintendent, or one of the Inspectors.

The ball of Tuesday evening next, at the Academy of Music, will be a brilliant affair. The tickets, which are $5, as usual, can be had of the managers, or at Delmonico's, corner of Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue.

Mr. Tingle, Special Agent of the Treasury, has come on from Washington in connection with the seizure of the goods of Mason Hirsch, of Philadelphia, a few weeks ago by the Custom-house officers. The goods are valued at $3,000.

Rev. Nicholas Bjerring, a Priest of the Greek Church, lectured last evening before St. Paul's Guild, in Trinity Church house, corner of New Church and Thames street, upon "The Relations of the Greek to the Anglican Churches."

The Controller will pay on Feb. 1 the interest on stocks and bonds of this City as follows: Principal, $19,908,363 36; interest on same, $289,291 94. The sinking fund holds $7,924,708 36 of the principal, the interest on which is $111,197 05.

An unknown man, apparently about forty years of age, fell overboard at the foot of West Eleventh street early yesterday morning, and was drowned. His body was subsequently recovered and taken to the Morgue for identification.

Mr. John Lynch, the diamond broker at No. 723 Broadway, reported at the Central Office yesterday that a team of valuable horses and a top buggy had been taken out of his stable by a relative, with intent to dispose of them. The Police are looking for the missing equipage.

The shipping merchants of this port have prepared a petition to Congress asking for the repeal of the Shipping act of June, 1872. They say that it has failed in its object, and has been administered at this port in an arbitrary manner, which has proved disastrous to American shipping.

The apartments of Charles Nichols, at No. 757 Ninth avenue, were entered by sneak thieves on Wednesday evening, and robbed of property valued at $130. The room of Miss Aiken, at No. 167 West Fifty-third street, was also entered by sneak thieves on Wednesday evening and $70 worth of property carried off.

The Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen will meet on Monday next, at 3 P. M., to hear persons for or against the proposition of the Dock Department to purchase Pier No. 44, North River, at $250,000. The action of the committee is in pursuance of a resolution of Alderman Goss, adverse to buying the property.

The Republicans of the Fourth Assembly District formed a Presidential Campaign Club last evening. The following officers were elected: President, E. S. Newins; Vice Presidents, Nathan H. Hall and Nicholas Kent; Secretaries, Archibald Bennet and Henry Bausher; Treasurer, William Molkenbur; Sergeant at Arms, Robert Nethercott. The roll has 150 signers.

J. H. is informed that the rule requiring bidders for contracts to be awarded by the Commissioner of Public Works to write their names on the envelopes containing their proposals is an old one, and that the object is to return such bids unopened to the parties who present them, in case the property-owners interested should file valid objections against proceeding with the work.

Rev. Mr. Wiswall, of St. John's Guild, was represented in yesterday's TIMES to have said to the Board of Apportionment that the Guild had given out one thousand dollars worth of groceries. What he did say was that over forty-two thousand dollars had been expended in cash, besides ten thousand dollars in groceries, and that over seventeen thousand articles of clothing had been distributed.

The monthly returns of the New-York City Mission and Tract Society for January present the following figures: Thirty City missionaries, 9,232 visits and calls, 682 meetings, 51 temperance pledges, 199 families aided at their homes, besides meals and lodgings given to the homeless and friendless. The receipts of the month were, $1,995 53; expenditures, $3,160 74; the debt remaining, $8,038 59.

### BROOKLYN.

Five barrels of rum and a quantity of sugar were seized yesterday at the Brooklyn docks by the Custom House officers.

Controller Powell drew warrants yesterday, amounting to $9,922 46, to cover six months' back pay of the Brooklyn firemen.

A committee has been appointed by the Brooklyn Liquor Dealers' Association, consisting of Messrs. Meany and Madden, to go to Albany, and urge upon the Legislature to pass the Excise bill introduced into the Legislature by Assemblyman Worth, and also to attend to other matters in which the association is interested.

The heirs of the Cowenhoven estate, situated on Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, sued the City to recover a strip of land on the avenue, formerly used as bed of the old Jamaica Railroad. The suit has been tried three times. The third trial has just been concluded in the Kings County Supreme Court before Judge Gilbert. The jury brought in a verdict in favor of the estate for $100,000.

The Board of Supervisors of Kings County met yesterday afternoon. The Law Committee, to whom was referred the matters in controversy between the Court-house Committee and Mr. French, coal contractor, reported that they had examined the coal furnished, and were not prepared to decide whether it was up to the standard required by Mr. French's contract, and recommended that Mr. French be requested to deliver coal under his contract to be properly inspected, and its quantity and quality decided upon. The matter was laid on the table. The Supply Committee reported in favor of recommending that plans and specifications be prepared for rebuilding the nursery recently destroyed by fire. Adopted.

### LONG ISLAND.

The Republican town delegates of Westfield will meet in convention to-morrow to make nominations for town officers to be voted on the 8th of next month. The Democratic town delegates will meet in Castleton and Middletown for the same purpose.

The Board of Trustees of New-Brighton have made provision for the appointment of a Health Officer, who shall be a member of the Richmond County Medical Society, and who shall receive no compensation excepting in reimbursement for expenditures, and have resolved that all physicians who, within twelve hours after taking charge of cholera, small-pox, typhus fever, &c., fail to make proper certification of such diseases shall be subject to a fine of $50.

The hearing before Surrogate Hayner, of Queen's County, on application to compel Thomas Slowey to account for bonds to the amount of $8,000, alleged to have been discovered hidden in the hotel formerly occupied by Terence O'Brien, on Fulton street, Jamaica, was concluded Wednesday evening. Slowey denied that he found the securities in O'Brien's house, as he and others at first reported, and alleged that he procured them somewhere in Westchester County. The Surrogate came to the conclusion that O'Brien's heirs could not establish a case, and dismissed the hearing.

### WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

John Smith, tailor, of Mamaroneck, who accidentally shot and fatally injured himself on Monday while engaged in duck shooting, died on Wednesday afternoon. He was twenty-six years old, and leaves a widow and two children.

At a meeting of the tax-payers of Mount Vernon several proposed amendments to the village charter, in regard to the duties of Police and constables and the manner of assessing property for improvements, were approved. In order to remedy inequality of assessments, as returned by the town assessors, the Board of Supervisors favor an alteration of the law so as to provide for a Board of County Assessors.

### NEW-JERSEY.

The City Council of Elizabeth elected Robert E. Chetwood, City Attorney, Wednesday night.

At 1 o'clock yesterday the jury was charged in the cases of James Hand, Thomas Brownley, and William Eakins for conspiracy to alter the Paterson City assessments.

The case of the Paterson officials, Hand, Bromley, and Eakins, who have been on trial for conspiring to defraud the city, was given to the jury shortly after noon yesterday, but up to a late hour last night no verdict had been agreed upon.

The trial of Henry R. Vreeland and Susanna M. Vreeland, his wife, on an indictment charging them with homicide, was commenced yesterday afternoon in the Passaic County Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge Dixon presiding. The defendants are indicted for the murder of Ralph Vreeland, a son of Vreeland by a former wife.

William Dunn, a peddler, was arrested in Newark yesterday morning on a charge of swindling Sheriff Ryder and other citizens of Elizabeth. The plan adopted by Dunn and an accomplice named May was to call at the residences of different people during the day and deliver to the ladies a barrel of apples, saying that they had been ordered by the gentleman of the house. They would collect $4 50 for each barrel, and after their departure the discovery would be made that the barrels contained rotten potatoes. Dunn was taken to Elizabeth to await trial.

### NEW BETTING-BOOKS.

THE WITHERS AND BELMONT STAKES.

Messrs. Kelly, Bliss & Co. have opened betting-books on the Withers and Belmont Stakes. In both stakes good odds are offered, ranging from eight to one to thirty to one. The quotations are as follows:

WITHERS STAKES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brother to Bassett | 5 to 1 | Dailgasian | 15 to 1 |
| Merciless | 8 to 1 | Narragansett-Julietta colt | 15 to 1 |
| Sultana | 8 to 1 | Pastor | 15 to 1 |
| Fiddlestick | 10 to 1 | Australian-Little Miss filly | 15 to 1 |
| Bertram (Belmont's) | 10 to 1 | Lord Clifton filly | 15 to 1 |
| Cyril | 10 to 1 | Hunter's Lexington colt | 20 to 1 |
| Merlin | 10 to 1 | Algerine | 20 to 1 |
| Lorillard's Bertram | 10 to 1 | Jenipher | 20 to 1 |
| Viceroy | 10 to 1 | Panic colt | 20 to 1 |
| Freebooter | 10 to 1 | Crab Orchard | 20 to 1 |
| Killarney | 10 to 1 | Osseo | 20 to 1 |
| Clematis | 12 to 1 | Narragansett-Maidstone colt | 20 to 1 |
| Sister to Milner | 12 to 1 | Byren | 20 to 1 |
| Lord Carlisle | 12 to 1 | Cornucopia | 25 to 1 |
| Bambino | 12 to 1 | Planet-Bayflower colt | 25 to 1 |
| Baronet | 12 to 1 | Planet-Eleanor colt | 25 to 1 |
| Leamington-Frivolity colt | 12 to 1 | Danville | 25 to 1 |
| Ambush | 12 to 1 | Revolver-Syren colt | 25 to 1 |
| Sunburst | 12 to 1 | Dundreary | 25 to 1 |
| Bengal | 15 to 1 | Johnny B. | 30 to 1 |
| Sister to Gray Planet | 15 to 1 | | |
| Lillie Belle | 15 to 1 | | |
| Phaeton-Brenna colt | 15 to 1 | | |

BELMONT STAKES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brother to Bassett | 7 to 1 | Hunter's Lexington colt | 20 to 1 |
| Sultana | 9 to 1 | Rappahannock | 20 to 1 |
| Fiddlestick | 10 to 1 | Crab Orchard | 20 to 1 |
| Killarney | 10 to 1 | Lexington-Verona filly | 20 to 1 |
| Alaric | 10 to 1 | Fredericktown | 20 to 1 |
| Bertram | 10 to 1 | Lillie Belle | 20 to 1 |
| Barricade | 12 to 1 | Red Coat | 20 to 1 |
| Baronet | 12 to 1 | Osseo | 20 to 1 |
| Ambush | 12 to 1 | Narragansett-Julietta colt | 20 to 1 |
| Sunburst | 12 to 1 | Dundreary | 25 to 1 |
| Sister to Milner | 12 to 1 | Planet-Eleanor colt | 25 to 1 |
| Bertram | 15 to 1 | Panic-Australian colt | 25 to 1 |
| Clematis | 15 to 1 | Panic-Long Nine colt | 25 to 1 |
| Bengal | 15 to 1 | Victory | 25 to 1 |
| Merlin | 15 to 1 | Revolver-Syren colt | 25 to 1 |
| Malcolm | 15 to 1 | Compliment | 25 to 1 |
| Leamington-Frivolity colt | 15 to 1 | Donough | 25 to 1 |
| Dailgasian | 15 to 1 | Wah-ta-wah | 30 to 1 |
| Narragansett-Maidstone colt | 15 to 1 | Nina Douglass | 30 to 1 |
| Pastor | 15 to 1 | Bank Stock | 30 to 1 |
| Australian-Sue Washington colt | 15 to 1 | Danville | 30 to 1 |
| Australian-Little Miss colt | 15 to 1 | | |
| Planet-Bayflower colt | 20 to 1 | | |
| Algerine | 20 to 1 | | |

### THE ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The Commencement exercises of the Eclectic Medical College of this City were held at the new Masonic Temple in Twenty-third street last evening, a large audience being present. The venerable Dr. Alexander Wilder presided. After prayer by Rev. J. S. Willis, Dr. Robert S. Newton, President of the Faculty, delivered an address, in which he stated that the principles on which the eclectic school of medicine is founded had been in existence more than half a century. The Eclectic College, however, dated only from 1865; its first President was the late Mayor Havemeyer. The eclectic school was organized to war—not against other schools of medicine, but against their errors; to accept from them all that was good in their practice, and to reject the evil. The Eclectics now had six schools organized in different parts of the country. In New-York they commenced with six members of Faculty and one student. Now they numbered their students by hundreds, and owing to the munificent bequest of the late Hon. George D. Brandreth, they had a home of their own. An address by Rev. A. B. Carter, of St. Saviour's, followed, and Dr. Wilder then conferred degrees on fifteen graduates. The valedictory was given by Robert S. Newton, Jr., one of the graduates, and the benediction was pronounced by Dr. Willis. Some good instrumental music was performed by the orchestra, under the direction of Mr. J. M. Lander.

### THE INTERNATIONAL OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

A meeting of stockholders of the International Ocean Telegraph Company was held yesterday, President Orton in the chair. Mr. C. Livingston read a report of the committee appointed last December to consider and report a plan for merging and consolidating the preferred stock. The committee reported in favor of retiring the preferred stock, and giving therefor three shares of common for every two of preferred. The capitalization consists of $850,000 common and $650,000 preferred, and if merged according to the proposed plan the total capital will be $1,825,000 of ordinary capital stock. The desirability of effecting a consolidation was concurred in, and the subject was referred to the Board of Directors to obtain the individual consent of the stockholders in writing. No exchange is to be made until at least ninety per cent. in interest of the stockholders shall have assented to the proposed plan.

### THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD.

The fourteenth general convention of the Fenian Brotherhood of the United States, began its sessions at Military Hall, in the Bowery, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, the objects being to keep the organization in tact, to audit its accounts, and to examine into its affairs since the last convention in August, 1864. About thirty circles were represented by about sixty delegates. Col. John O'Mahoney, the Head Centre, called the convention to order, and the credentials of delegates were presented. Gen. Thomas F. Bourke was absent in Albany, and O'Donovan Rossa was prevented from being present on account of pressing private business, but both will attend the session to-day. Gen. F. F. Millen and Maurice C. O'Brien were respectively elected Chairman and Secretary pro tem. A committee was appointed to report the names of delegates entitled to seats and candidates for permanent officers. The convention adjourned at 6 o'clock to reassemble at 10 this morning. The sessions will continue daily until the business of the convention is completed. To-day the Committee on Credentials and Permanent Organization is to report, and Col. O'Mahoney is to read a report of the transactions of the Brotherhood since the last convention was held.

### ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Miss Anna E. Dickinson, ex-Congressman John M. S. Williams, of Massachusetts, and Smith M. Weed, of Plattsburg, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Profs. Theodore D. Woolsey and George E. Day, of New-Haven; Prof. Ezra Abbot, of Cambridge, Mass., and Bishop Alfred Lee, of Delaware, are at the Everett House.

THOSE who do not read the DAILY WITNESS miss the greatest treat of the Centennial year so far. Mrs. Julia McNair Wright's story, entitled "Patriot and Tory," gives a life-like picture of the times and talk from 1773 onward. It appears serially every Thursday, Friday, and Saturday in the DAILY WITNESS—price two cents; to be had of all newsmen.

The portion already published will be found in the WEEKLY WITNESS of the 13th, 20th, and 27th inst.—*Advertisement.*

### PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 27.—Printing Cloths steady at 4c., cash, and 4½c., thirty days, for best 64x64s with light business.

### WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 27.—Spirits Turpentine steady at 34c. Resin firm at $1 52½ for Strained. Tar steady at $1 50.

### THE HAVANA MARKET.

HAVANA, Jan. 27.—Spanish Gold, 210 @ 210½. Exchange weak; on the United States, short sight, Currency, 7@6½ discount; 60 days, Gold, 3@3½ premium; short sight, Gold, 4½@5½ premium; on London, 16@17 premium. Sugar quiet.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

*In steam-ship Crescent City, from Havana.*—Alexandro Laredo y Farto, Thomas O. Rouke, Vincente Lopez y Flarens, Manoel Lopez Alvarado, Simon Heyman, Alexandro Pachot, Charles J. Smaller, James Marshall and wife.

### PASSENGERS SAILED.

*In steam-ship H. Livingston, for Savannah.*—Albert A. Welchsler, Abraham Kain, W. S. Webb, Miss E. Fitzgibbon, Mrs. E. Fitzgibbon, Mrs. M. Callahan, James Kinsley, James H. Callahan, Miss Homans, J. S. Homans and wife, B. G. Shephard, Frederick A. Fairchild, R. S. Campbell, Miss Maria King, Henry Hopping, Henry S. Flink.

### MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:13 | Sun sets.....5:13 | Moon sets..7:21

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...9:14 | Gov. Island. 10:03 | Hell Gate..11:25

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........THURSDAY, Jan. 27.

### CLEARED.

Steam-ship H. Livingston, Mallory, Savannah, William R. Garrison; Isaac Bell, Lawrence, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Company; Klopstock, (Ger.,) Winzen, Hamburg, via Plymouth and Cherbourg, Kunhardt & Co.; City of New-York, Timmerman, Havana, F. Alexandre & Sons; Canima, (Br.,) Liddicoat, Hamilton, Ber., A. E. Outerbridge; City of Dallas, Hines, Fernandina and Port Royal, C. H. Mallory & Co.

Barks Canada, (Br.,) Wood, Matanzas, J. Henry; Teresa Picasso, (Ital.,) Picasso, Bristol, England, Slocovich & Co.; Lyda, (Norw.,) Ericksen, Stettin, Funch, Edye & Co.; Flash Light, (Br.,) Card, Havre, C. W. Bertaux; Titania, (Br.,) French, St. Johns, N. F., Bowring & Archibald.

Brig Katie, (Danish,) Robinson, Bahia, Brazil via Richmond, Va., A. Abbott.

Schrs. Ella M. Stover, Wade, Havana, Cuba, Parsons & Loud; Hattie E. King, Cronley, Mayaguez, P. R., Miller & Houghton; William Burk, Miller, Jacksonville, Fla., W. Ray.

### ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Crescent City, Curtis, Havana Jan. 22, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Gen. Whitney, Hallett, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Metropolitan Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Vindicator, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steam-ship Leopard, Albertsen, Philadelphia, for Newburyport.

Bark Mary Rideout, (of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Gibson, Montevideo, Nov. 17, with hides to order—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Crossed the equator Dec. 25, in lon. 37; had no S. E. trades, and has been 22 ds. W. of Bermuda; Nov. 29, lat. 30 27 S., lon. 42 40, spoke bark Arica, (Fr.,) from Havre for Callao; Dec. 17, lat. 8 S., lon. 32 25, spoke bark Zingara, (Dutch,) from Amsterdam, for ——.

Bark Evening Star, (of Turk's Island,) Chick, Guantanamo 15 ds., with sugar to Brooks & Co.—vessel to Waydell & Co. Jan. 19, lat. 27 51, lon. 75 33, boarded the schr. Ocean Queen, (of Greenport,) abandoned; main and foremast gone, and two feet water in the hold, (before reported;) 23d, lat. 35 46, lon. 74 10, spoke brig Redowa, from Aliata, via Pernambuco, for New-York.

Bark Falken, (Norw.,) Christensen, Rotterdam 52 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Bockmann, Oelrichs & Co.

Bark Prosperino Palasso, (Ital.,) Drago, Tralee 47 ds., in ballast to Unkart & Co.

Bark Virginia, (of Newport, Eng.,) Pugsley, Rio Janeiro Dec. 4, with coffee to B. G. Arnold & Co.—vessel to master. Crossed the equator Dec. 22 in lon. 35 50; Jan. 5 John Johnson, of Plymouth, aged eighteen, fell from upper topsail yard to the deck and was killed.

Bark Filippo, (Ital.,) Dicilitri, Scala Nuova Nov. 11, with licorice root to order—vessel to master. Passed Gibraltar Dec. 13.

Brig Daylight, (of New-Haven,) Marks, Demerara 18 ds., with sugar to L. W. & P. Armstrong. Jan. 17, lat. 28 40, lon. 72 40, spoke bark St. Lawrence, from Demerara Jan. 8, for Baltimore; 18th, lat. 30 10, lon. 72 40, spoke schr. George W. May, from Philadelphia, for Matanzas.

Brig Mary E. Thayer, McCarty, Zante 76 ds., with currants to order—vessel to R. M. Hand. Has had heavy westerly gales in Mediterranean, in which lost and split sails; passed Gibraltar Dec. 12, and since had fine weather; been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, with light winds and calms.

Brig Fannie B. Tucker, (of Portland,) Tucker, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar to Younge & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Wiley Smith, (of Pugwash, N. S.,) Hewett, St. Thomas 15 ds., with sulphur to G. W. Gesner—vessel to M. R. Cusack. Jan. 25, off Delaware, spoke brig Walter, from St. Marc, for Boston, 8 ds. out.

Brig Altavela, (of Searsport,) Freethy, Aux Cayes 20 ds., with mdse. to Kunhardt & Co.—vessel to Walsh & Field. Sld. in company with schr. Daybreak, of and for New-York.

Schr. Fannie A. Bailey, (of Portland,) Hutchinson, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to master.

Schr. Helen M. Condon, McCarthy, Brunswick, Ga., 12 ds., with yellow pine to order—vessel to master.

Schr. Charlie Cobb, Metcalf, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. J. R. Bodwell, Wallace, Rockland.

Schr. Anson Stimpson, Sloman, Rockport, with granite to R. W. Loud.

Schr. Bonny Boat, Kelly, Parker's Head, with ice for Staten Island.

Schr. Mary Farrow, Pease, Portland, with lumber to master.

Schr. Ida della Torre, Chase, Boston.

Schr. Ida Dallas, Foster, Boston.

Schr. L. A. Danenhover, Gray, Boston, for Richmond Va.

Schr. Mary E. Bayles, Jones, Providence.

Schr. Ella T. Little, Little, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Racer, Lewis, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. H. E. Chadwick, Holmes, New-Haven.

Schr. Jane Emson, Curtis, Alexandria.

Schr. G. C. Morris, Endicott, Georgetown, D. C.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, W.; hazy off shore.

### SAILED.

Steam-ships Klopstock, for Hamburg; State of Pennsylvania, for Glasgow; City of New-York, for Havana; Canima, for Bermuda; City of Dallas, for Fernandina; H. Livingston, for Savannah; Isaac Bell, for Richmond; Albemarle, for Lewes; Panita, for Philadelphia; barks Adolph Engler, for Naples; William E. Clowes, for Guantanamo.

### MARINE DISASTERS.

BOSTON, Jan. 27.—The schooner Arthur P., before reported ashore on Sound Point, came off this afternoon after lightening.

NEW-CASTLE, Del., Jan. 27—P. M.—Passed up this afternoon barks Antoinettee, (Swe.,) Bremen; Sommeren, (Norw.,) Gloucester, schr. Wild Pigeon.

ARR. P. M.—Schrs. Petrel and Jesse W. Knight, to load grain.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, Jan. 27—P. M.—Bark Asow left for Philadelphia under sail at 1 P. M.; steam-tug Young American, for Philadelphia, about 1:30 P. M. Schrs. Clara and American Eagle are here. Schr. James Baylis, from New-York, left here for Philadelphia this morning.

BUCKINGHAM HOTEL,

Fifth Avenue and Fiftieth Street.

This new and elegantly-furnished house is now open for the reception of guests, either permanent or transient.

Its location is one of the finest in the City, being near the Grand Central Depot, the Central Park, and in close proximity to many of the prominent churches and best schools.

It is conducted on the European plan, with a cuisine of unsurpassed excellence, and at charges as moderate as at any first-class hotel in the City.

To families or single gentlemen desiring the comforts of an elegant home, it offers unusual attractions.

Parties wishing to make arrangements for the remainder of the Winter months can do so on very reasonable terms by applying, either personally or by letter, to the proprietors.

GALE, FULLER & CO.

### FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDENAS, Jan. 24.—Arr. schr. Olivia A. O. Mullen, (Br.,) Halifax.

HALIFAX, Jan. 27.—Sld. steamer Nova Scotian, (Br.,) Richardson, Liverpool, via St. John, N. B.; brig Minnie, (Br.,) ——, for Barbados.

26th.—Arr. brig Delta, (Br.,) Hopkins, Demerara.

HAVANA, Jan. 26.—Sld. steamer Margaret Baker, New-Orleans; bark Antonieta, (Span.,) Salichs, Savannah.

25th.—Arr. brig Mabel, (Br.,) McLeod, Newport, England.

MATANZAS, Jan. 25.—Sld. schrs. Northern Light, Wallace, for N. of Hatteras; White Wing, Phelan, do.

### LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Sld. Western Empire, G. Broughton, Geo. E. Thatcher, Anna, Capt. Hawkins, Crescent City, Israel, Alaska, Navesink, Superior, F. H. Ordione.

Arr. out on the 25th inst. Chas. Luling, Pyrmont, both in the Channel.

Arr. out on the 26th inst. Hermine; off Folkestone, Warrior and Bombay.

Arr. out on the 27th inst. Sir Colin Campbell, with loss of a portion of her deck load; Giorgino and Montreal.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 27.—The National Line steam-ship The Queen, from New-York Jan. 15, arr. here this morning at 4 o'clock en route to Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 27.—Steam-ship Ohio sld. for Philadelphia to-day.

HAVRE, Jan. 27.—The Hamburg-American steam-ship Wieland left this port for New-York on Sunday, the 23d, instead of Saturday, her regular sailing day.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 27.—Sld. steamer Ontario, (Br.,) Bouchette, Boston.

HERRING & CO.'S

TIME ATTACHMENT

TO THEIR UNRIVALED

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